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1913

Publications Branch

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WHOSE FRIENDS ARE THEY?

WHEN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT MEETS EARLY IN THE NEW YEAR, THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBJECT OF ITS DELIBERATIONS WILL BE THE TARIFF. FOR TWO YEARS THE TARIFF QUESTION HAS BEEN SHELVED BY THE GOVERNMENT, BUT THIS SESSION THEY WILL BE FORCED TO DECLARE THEIR POLICY AND TAKE ACTION. WE SHALL THEN SEE WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT IS THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE OR THE FRIEND OF THE TRUSTS AND COMBINES. THE PEOPLE ARE LOOKING FOR A REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM RELIEF FROM THE INCREASING COST OF LIVING; THE TRUSTS AND COMBINES WANT HIGHER DUTIES, SO THAT THEY MAY FORCE PRICES YET HIGHER AND REAP BIGGER PROFITS. THE FARMERS OF THE WEST ESPECIALLY DESIRE THE ABOLITION OF THE DUTIES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR SO THAT THE UNITED STATES MARKET MAY BE OPENED TO THEM. IS THE GOVERNMENT THE FRIEND OF THE WORKER AND THE FARMER, OR THE FRIEND OF THE CAPITALIST AND EXPLOITER? WE SHALL SEE.

DECEMBER 3, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

PAID CIRCULATION OVER 32,000 WEEKLY.

BEING LARGER THAN THE PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA.


"INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD"

C. W. MONSON, one of the best known poultrymen in Indiana, says—"I heartily recommend **INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD**, as I have tested it on my hens. They laid eggs all winter. No one around here did as well with their poultry, and my results were caused by **INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD**."

GEORGE PETERS writes: Highland Grove, Ont., March 23. "International Stock Food Co., Limited: Dear Sirs,—I must say your Poultry Food is all that you claim. I never had my hens lay all winter before this and they have laid steadily."

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD is the "best poultry tonic in the world," as one admirer puts it. It makes hens lay all the winter, because it keeps fowls strong and healthy. It is a wonderful egg producer—prevents chicken cholera—cures roup—and is a prime fattener. Eggs are way up. Now is the time to make money out of your hens. Feed **INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD** and double your egg production. For Sale by Dealers Everywhere. 7¢ We'll send you a free copy of our \$3.000 stock and poultry book. Write for it.

International Stock Food Co. Limited **TORONTO.**



ALEX. NAISMITH, President. S. H. HENDERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over \$36,000,000.00

Assets over liabilities, over 642,000.00

Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1912, 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of a General Trust business, including the duties of:

Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian.

Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds and documents in escrow.

Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon.

Loaning funds on mortgages or other securities.

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies.

Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.

Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00

Security to Policy-Holders \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes of insurance written, including Automobile risks.

CAEW

"BAT"

PLUG TOBACCO

THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page	\$14.40
Quarter Page	\$28.80
Half Page	\$57.60
Full Page	\$115.20
Outside Back Cover ..	\$144.00

Live Stock Advertising Rates

DISPLAY

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	Each Insertion
One Inch	\$ 1.96
Eighth Page	\$12.60
Quarter Page	\$25.20
Half Page	\$50.40
Full Page	\$100.80

Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Via The Eastern Canadian Excursions Pacific Railway

December 1st
to 31st

Return Limit
3 Months

Stopovers
East of
Fort William

First Class Round Trip Fares from
Winnipeg to

TORONTO, HAMILTON, SARNIA, WINDSOR ... \$40.00

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, BELLEVILLE, KINGSTON \$45.00

ST. JOHN, MONCTON . \$59.30

HALIFAX \$63.45

Through Trains
Standard Sleepers
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Daily from
Winnipeg at

8.25 k

13.30 k

13.15 k

21.25 k

Corresponding Fares from all stations Port Arthur to Calgary, Alta., and Midway, B.C., and to all stations east of Port Arthur in Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.

For booklet of information and full particulars apply to any agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway or write

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WINNIPEG BRANDON REGINA CALGARY

CHANGES IN ALBERTA CABINET

Wilfrid Gariepy, M.P.P., Becomes Minister of Municipalities

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 1.—A number of changes in the provincial cabinet are announced by Premier Sifton. Wilfrid Gariepy, M.P.P. for Beaver River, who was elected to the legislature for the first time at the last general election, has been appointed to the portfolio of minister of municipalities and was sworn in by Lieut. Gov. Bulyea on Friday last. Hon. Charles Stewart, the former minister of municipalities, takes the portfolio of public works, and Hon. C. R. Mitchell, who vacates that department, becomes provincial treasurer. The last succeeds the late Hon. Malcolm McKenzie, whose death took place last March. The portfolio has since been unfilled.

Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, who will represent the French Canadians, has shown himself at the one session in which he has been in the House, to be one of its most eloquent speakers. Although only 36 years of age he is an old-time resident of Edmonton. He is a son of Joseph H. Gariepy, one of the oldest merchants. He was born in Montreal, educated at Laval and McGill and came to Alberta in 1893, where he has since practiced law. He was alderman of Edmonton from 1907 to 1910, and has been a school trustee since 1904. He is a member of the law firm of Gariepy, Giroux and Dunlop.

A writ has been issued for an election in Beaver River on Monday, Dec. 22, with nominations on Dec. 15.

JUDGE DEFRAUDED GOVERNMENT

Ordered to Refund \$4,290

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—In the exchequer court today Mr. Justice Cassels gave judgment in the case of the attorney-general of Canada vs. Hon. W. H. Clements, one of the puisne judges in the supreme court, for the recovery of the sum of \$4,290 alleged to have been wrongfully obtained from the crown for per diem allowances on the basis of the defendant being absent from his home on judicial duty. The attorney-general charged that the defendant, in obtaining these moneys from the crown sent in certificates from month to month fraudulently representing that his residence was at Grand Forks, B.C., while in fact he was then residing in Vancouver, and was therefore not entitled to \$6 per diem allowance under the Judge's Act.

The defendant denied that the certificates in question were false or fraudulent, but were true and correct and made on good faith. He also alleged that during the period in question his home and permanent place of residence were at Grand Forks and that he only temporarily sojourned at Vancouver and other places in the province during such period.

Judge Cassels decided that Vancouver and not Grand Forks was the defendant's residence during the time in question and that being so the defendant must repay to the crown the sums charged per diem allowance while in Vancouver.

BORDEN'S WASHINGTON VISIT

Washington, D.C., Nov. 29.—The real purpose of the visit of Premier Borden to Washington yesterday was to bring the Canadian and United States governments together in an inquiry into the high cost of living, it was reported. A discussion of the cost of living question is said to have taken place at a conference at the White House between President Wilson and Premier Borden. The premier, however, refused to confirm the report that he had taken the initiative in a movement to bring the two countries together in a joint inquiry.

President Henders Bereaved

Carman, Man., Dec. 1.—The death occurred on Friday last at the home of her son-in-law, Richard Staples, of Mrs. John Henders, aged 93 years. The deceased, who has lived in Manitoba for a great many years, is the mother of R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and of Mrs. Richard Staples, Elm Creek. The remains will be taken east for interment.

Direct Legislation has Large Majority

Saskatchewan Voters Strongly Endorse Direct Legislation Measure, But Vote Is Short of 30 Per Cent. Required

The referendum vote to decide whether or not the Direct Legislation Bill passed at the last session of the Saskatchewan legislature, was held throughout the province on Thursday last, Nov. 27. While returns are not yet complete those to hand show that a large majority was given for the bill, but the vote was very light in most localities and fell considerably short of the 30 per cent. of the voters' list required to make it effective.

Premier Scott, interviewed on Saturday, said: "The returns are still incomplete and I do not care to commit myself until the total vote cast is returned. However, I do not think the government would be justified in considering the vote cast Thursday as a full expression of the voters of the province in favor of the legislation. But at the present time I will not make a definite statement as to the official policy that we intend to pursue. The future of the measure is in the hands of its friends, who must now make the first move to rehabilitate it."

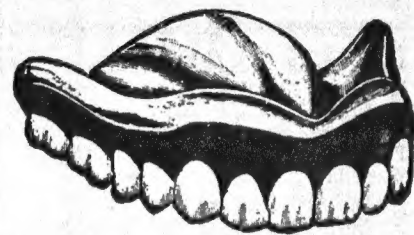
F. M. Bee, a prominent member of the Direct Legislation League, said that the league hopes to get the measure submitted again at the next general election. If that can be done he is sure it will carry. He declares the result of the voting was not altogether satisfactory, seeing that no adequate arrangements were made for getting the voters to the polls. "We did not expect to carry the measure," he added, "and as a test the referendum was not without value."

Details of Vote

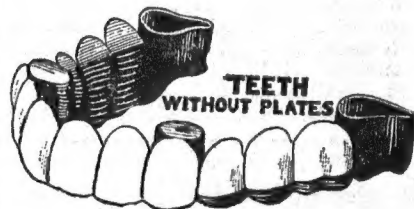
The detailed vote throughout the province, so far as received to date, is as follows:

	For.	Against.
Alsask (Town)	13	9
Antler	66	10
Areola	56	16
Atwater	34	1
Amulet	20	2
Aberdeen	80	8
Alameda	19	0
Alameda (Rural)	40	0
Belle Plains	31	1
Balcarres (Poll 10)	71	11
Balgownie	13	4
Biggar	27	0
Bounty	34	1
Brownlee (Town)	32	9
Birch Hills	32	0
Buchanan	17	6
Bredenbury	46	5
Bethune	18	7
Bengough	19	8
Borden (Rural)	26	3
Bridgeford	34	0
Brownlee	32	9
Baring	21	1
Canora	37	8
Carievale	42	0
Carievale (North)	21	1
Carnduff (North)	36	0
Carnduff (South)	60	1
Clair (Wadena)	18	0
Creelman	43	5
Craik	80	8
Carlyle (Town)	61	5
Carlyle (South)	28	0
Carlyle (North)	21	1
Cotham	22	0
Drake	50	1
Denzil	29	16
Davidson	62	4
Dundurn	24	1
Dalesboro	24	1
Delisle	68	7
Dubuc	36	1
Earl Grey (Poll 10)	61	11
Eyeblow	43	8
Estevan	62	14
Esterhazy	16	2
Fillmore (Poll 11)	21	5
Fillmore (Poll 6)	19	1
Fairlight	39	3
Fern	14	0
Fort Qu'Appelle	9	0
Florence (Carnduff)	17	0
Francis	24	4
Ferguslea	6	2
Govan (Poll 28)	44	2
Grand Coulee	34	1
Glenavon	15	3
Gainsboro	38	0
Gainsboro (North)	9	1
Grenfell (Town)	109	13
Goshen (Carnduff)	24	0

	For.	Against.
Gull Lake	9	1
Grayson	30	17
Hawarden	23	9
Hanley	46	3
Hitchcock	15	1
Hubbard	14	1
Indian Head (Town)	54	31
Imperial	39	1
Ituna	46	6
Khedive	20	0
Kerrobert (Town)	24	7
Kindersley	29	13
Kelliher	27	1
Kinley	16	2
Langenburg	37	18
Lebret	7	40
Lashburn	74	3
Lipton	44	2
Langbank	19	0
Lestock	0	11
Lumsden	99	1
Lumsden (Rural)	60	2
Moose Jaw	245	68
Mortlach (Town)	69	8
Midale	35	0
Milestone	38	12
Moosomin	98	7
Melfort	43	9
Manor	72	2
Marshall	28	0
Maidstone	8	13
McNutt	7	10
Melville	68	9
Nokomis	55	7
North Battleford	28	41
Netherhill	64	2
Neudorf	15	6
Outlook	32	15
Osage	10	2
Pangarn	40	5
Plenty	20	1
Patterson	10	0
Paynton	27	2
Perley	10	0
Pleasant View	10	9
Prince Albert	102	78
Pasqua	3	0
North Portal	17	3
North Portal (Lyalls)	12	4
Qu'Appelle (Town)	17	34
Quill Lake (Wadena)	10	2
Regina	647	280
Radisson (Town)	84	6
Raymore	16	12
Radville	71	4
Rosetown (Poll 18)	31	1
Rouleau (Town)	75	5
Rouleau (Rural)	38	1
Rudolph	18	1
Stalwart	21	9
Summerberry	58	10
South Battleford	139	53
Strassburg	81	7
Salteoats (Town)	91	2
Sedley	27	20
Scott (Town)	34	3
Sunderland	43	3
Stockholm	35	1
Springside	28	1
Tramping Lake	47	2
Traynor	15	0
Tisdale (Town)	70	2
Togo	73	0
Tyvan	44	4
Veregin	16	0
Viceroy	34	1
Welwyn	97	5
Wynyard (Town)	59	13
Waldron	43	0
Wadena (Town)	24	2
Weyburn	87	1
Wilkie	125	4
Watertown	37	0
Wauchope	47	25
Workman	29	0
Winlaw	27	0
Warman	24	2
Wawota	83	9
Wolseley	123	21
Watertown	17	4
Wascana	34	0
Watson	6	10
Watson (Rural)	11	4
Yellow Grass (Town & Rural)	75	69
Yorkton	120	32
Zealandia	27	0
Allan	9	26
Areola	78	19
Asquith	11	6
Dalassboro	24	1
North Forget	10	5
Punnichy	0	19
Swift Current	51	25
Herbert	21	1
Humboldt	20	22
Kinistino	19	18



"THE OLD WAY"



"THE NEW WAY"

Don't Think any dentist good enough for you. Like many other professions the really good ones are few and far between. It doesn't cost any more for the best and the job is done once and for all.

Don't Think teeth cannot be extracted painlessly. The DOLA METHOD discovered and used only in this office guarantees painless extraction.

Don't Think your teeth too soft to save. Our New Method of supplying teeth without plates saves the teeth you now have and gives new teeth in the place of those lost. They are as solid as your natural teeth, look better, wear better and last longer. Samples may be seen in this office.

Special Inducement

To out of Town Patients We pay your return fare up to 200 miles where account exceeds \$50; up to 400 miles where it exceeds \$125; and up to 600 miles where it exceeds \$195.

NEW METHOD DENTAL PARLORS

Largest, Best Equipped
and Most Up-to-date
Office in Canada

**Cor. Portage and Donald
WINNIPEG, MAN.**

	For.	Against.
Lemberg	60	8
Lloydminster	24	6
Macklin	37	12
Maple Creek	37	2
Milden	43	19
Rosthern	60	11
Sintaluta	34	15
Tugaske	150	1
Wapella	14	0
Brightwater	18	1
Hazel Cliffe	32	0
Lemberg (Rural)	29	20
Lyalls (North Portal)	12	4
Melfort (Rural)	21	1
Marcelin	26	0
North Battleford (Rural) ..	1	1
North Portal	7	3
Plateau (Dundurn)	21	0
Rocanville	84	0
Spy Hill	71	1
Sanderson (Rouleau)	8	1
Tantallon	70	3
Wascana	34	0
Antler	66	10
Redvers	33	10
Annadale	15	1
St. Antoine	13	28
Abernethy	109	2
Vonda	128	73
Lanigan	351	40

HON DR. MONTAGUE ELECTED

The provincial by-election held in the constituency of Kildonan and St. Andrews on Saturday resulted in the election of Hon. Dr. Montague, the newly appointed Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba Government, by a majority of nearly 400. Dr. Montague's opponent was A. R. Bredin, who also contested the seat in the interests of the Liberal party at the general election of 1910. On that occasion Dr. Grain was elected by 88 majority. He resigned three weeks ago, in order to make way for Dr. Montague, and has since been appointed to a government position.

PREMIER BORDEN BACK FROM HOLIDAY

Arrived at Ottawa Today After Absence of a Month

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden returned to the capital today from his sojourn of a month's duration at Hot Springs, Va.

The prime minister was accompanied by Mrs. Borden. They were met at the station on arrival by Hon. W. T. White, Hon. Sam Hughes and a large number of friends. Mr. Borden, who looks much

improved in health after his holiday, says that his visit to Washington had no political significance. He had accepted an invitation to visit Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and had enjoyed the pleasure of meeting President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. Now that Mr. Borden has returned a series of cabinet meetings will be held, at which several important matters will be considered, including the proposal to appoint a commission to make a report on the high cost of living. A proclamation will shortly be issued fixing the date of the opening of the session for January 8 or 15.

J. D. MCGREGOR WINNING IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1.—Glencarnock Victor II, the fat steer owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, was first in his class and is in the running for grand champion.

TARIFF REDUCTION HAS NOT HURT

The Literary Digest begins an article on the adoption of the new tariff law with this striking paragraph:

"The most remarkable thing about the new tariff law, in the opinion of more than one observer, is the calmness with which it is received by those very interests which only a few months ago were proclaiming frantically that its passage would be the signal of chaos and disaster in the world of American industries. The case of these manufacturers reminds one editor of the man who, falling into a river, struggled and cried piteously for help until at the suggestion of an old fisherman he stood up—and found that the water was only three feet deep. There was surprise in many quarters at the smoothness with which the bill forged its way through the Senate, long considered the stronghold of the protected interests. But even greater astonishment followed when the new law finally slid from the ways without causing a perceptible ripple in the waters of American business. 'The country,' remarks a Democratic editor, is emerging from its 'protective hypnotism'."

OVER AND OVER FOREVER By Dr. Frank Crane

The other day I had a conversation with a genuine old troglodyte. He lived in an old town, in a large house

surrounded by a cast-iron fence. There was a stone dog and a fountain in the yard.

He belonged to one of the first families. One of his ancestors had heaped up a lot of money by making patent medicine, investing in real estate, and never letting go of a nickle without a cry of pain. Subsequent generations had managed to sit on the money, so that the present scions of the house are the real thing. The females start playing bridge in the morning, and the males buy polo ponies and are deeply interested in club matters.

The gentleman I talked with has nice side whiskers, is head trustee of the church and the denominational college, is past grand high hewgag in the lodge, and has a large library of books bound in morocco with his "crest" stamped thereon.

He spoke to me in this wise: "This talk of equality is all bosh. Why, children in the same family have different ability. If you would distribute the entire wealth of the country, giving each inhabitant an equal portion, within a week some would have plenty and many would have nothing. Some men are born with genius, brains and leadership, and some are born helpless and without initiative." And so on to infinity, and nausea.

Isn't that funny? For a hundred years or so it has been reiterated that all the equality anybody is clamoring for is equality of opportunity, equality before the law, the absence of unearned privilege, and has no reference whatever to natural capacity. Never in the history of language did the equality of democracy refer to personal worth or force.

Still, I suppose, a hundred years from now old gentlemen will be sitting on front porches and pooh-poohing the idea of all men being equal.

The beauty of social and intellectual life is its inequalities. It is because some people are better, wiser and shrewder than others that life is so interesting. The garden of human souls contains more different species than can be found amongst the flora of the earth.

And it is precisely to preserve and emphasize these natural irregularities that we want justice and a square deal.

It is the inherited irregularities of money and birth that produce intellectual and spiritual dead levels.

When all babies "start at the scratch," all have an equal opportunity to make the most of their natural abilities, we will see human diversity in its full charm.

It is not aristocracy, but artificial aristocracy; not nobility, but humbug

nobility; not the real superior class, but the non-superior, privilege-maintained class, that democracy threatens.

CANADIAN PERCHERON BREEDERS CONTINUE FUTURITY STAKES

F. R. Pike, secretary of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, High River, Alta., writes as follows:

The directors of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association have decided to continue the "futurity stakes" for Percheron foals another year. This year it was quite a success considering that it was the first time such a stake had ever been offered in Canada for foals of any draft breeds.

The conditions governing this stake stipulated that the competition should take place on the grounds of the exhibition company that guaranteed the largest amount of added money towards it. Winnipeg guaranteed \$250, of which amount the T. Eaton Co. donated \$200, and as this was more than any other exhibition guaranteed, the competition took place there during the Industrial Exhibition.

Of the 33 original entries, only nine entered the show ring, four colts, and five fillies. The prize money available amounted to \$500, of which \$240 went to the colts and \$260 to the fillies, the first prize in each class being \$100.

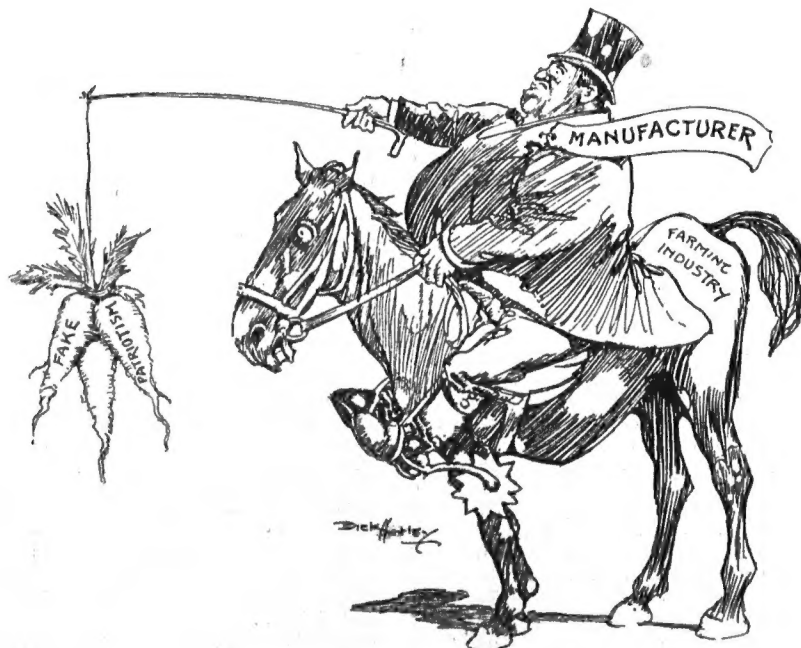
It is hoped that a much larger number of entries will be received for the 1914 stakes and that owners will not be backward in bringing entries to the show ring.

Apart from an advertising or a monetary viewpoint, it is believed that the influence of this futurity stakes will be beneficial by inducing breeders to pay more attention to the feeding and care of foals and that men who do not breed purebred stock will also come to see that it is the biggest kind of economy to feed the foals well and care for them by giving them good shelter in the winter.

Full particulars regarding the futurity stakes for 1914 may be obtained from the secretary of the Association, F. R. Pike, Pekisko, Alberta.

NOT HOW LONG, BUT HOW WELL

We ask for long life, but it is deep life, or grand moments that signify. Let the measure of our days be spiritual, not mechanical.—Emerson.



Encouraging "Mixed" Farming

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 3rd, 1913

MARK YOUR BALLOTS

In this issue of The Guide our readers will find the ballot papers on which to record their votes on the eleven questions contained in The Guide Referendum. There are two ballots in this paper, one for women and the other for men. Any reader of The Guide, married or single, who is 21 years of age, may vote and we want every ballot made use of and returned to us. The Guide is endeavoring to interpret and express the opinions and demands of the men and women on the farms of Western Canada, and we want our readers to tell us, and to tell the statesmen and legislators of Canada and of the world, where they stand on these eleven vital questions. All that is necessary is to mark "Yes" or "No" opposite each question, sign your name, give your address, and then cut out the ballot and mail it to The Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Several ballots may be put in one envelope, but do not enclose anything else, as there will be so many ballots arriving that we shall not be able to open them all as they arrive. The ballots will not be printed again, so that you must use those in this issue or lose your vote. The best thing to do is to mark your ballot right now and get it ready to mail next time you go to the post office.

LAURIER DEMANDS FREE FOOD

It is gratifying to know that the Liberal party, through its leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, has at last definitely and unequivocally declared in favor of placing all food products upon the free list. Sir Wilfrid voiced this declaration at Hamilton last week, his remarks being reproduced elsewhere in this issue of The Guide. Free food will find favorable support all over Canada. There never was a time since Confederation when both the rural and urban citizens of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific found it as difficult to feed themselves and their families as today. And this high cost of food, which is the same thing as a scarcity of food, is due absolutely and entirely to artificial conditions fostered by laws passed by the House of Commons during recent years. Both political parties are guilty of passing this legislation, but the party in power must always bear the responsibility of maintaining unjust laws. At the present time the people of Canada are being taxed more heavily than any other civilized country in the world. The public treasury is so full that it simply has to be shovelled out to special favorites in order to get rid of it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will find a ready response to his demand for free food, and he will do well to make it clear that he means what he says this time, because his record on the tariff during the fifteen years of his rule was not such as to inspire confidence. Other features of the cost of living that should command the attention of the Liberal party and also of the Conservative party, as well as every intelligent citizen in Canada, are the cost of clothing, the cost of shelter (material for home building), and the cost of the tools of industry. Every one of these essentials is tremendously increased in cost by the customs tariff. The manufacturers of Canada are a very necessary class of people and no person is desirous of ruining any of our splendid industries. But there is no good reason why a little group of manufacturers should be permitted to take millions out of the pockets of the public when they are performing no more useful service than is performed by every other class of people in Canada who have no special privileges. The revolt against the protective tariff is spread-

ing, and in the course of a few years, when the common people have risen in their might and demanded that the protective tariff be wiped out, one or other of the political parties will then grandly come to the front, pass the necessary legislation and exhibit themselves before the public as the saviors of the nation.

TACKLING THE OCEAN COMBINE

The report of H. L. Drayton, chairman of the Railway Commission, upon the subject of Atlantic freight rates has been made public. Mr. Drayton, it will be remembered, visited England last summer to conduct an investigation into the matter, and held consultations both with the British Board of Trade and with the heads of the steamship companies comprising the North Atlantic Shipping Conference. In his report Mr. Drayton states that at the time of his investigation the Allan, C.P.R., C.N.R., Cunard, Dominion, Donaldson, Furness, Manchester and Thompson lines were all members of the conference, but the C.P.R. has recently announced its withdrawal. The members of the conference, which is a perfect organization for eliminating competition and fixing freight rates, endeavored to convince Mr. Drayton that government control was impossible, and that they were justified in charging higher rates on eastbound traffic than on westbound because there was more freight going east. Coming west with only half a cargo they might charge a certain rate, but going east, with holds full, they considered they were entitled to charge much higher rates. In his negotiations with the British government Mr. Drayton endeavored to obtain the appointment of a joint commission to make a thorough and complete investigation of rates and charges of ocean carriers, insurance charges, the operation of terminals and port authorities, and the traffic generally. The British Board of Trade pointed out, however, that a Royal Commission on the Trade of the Dominions, to which the question of ocean freights had been referred, was already in existence and would be sitting in Canada before a new commission could possibly be appointed, and it was suggested that the matter should be dealt with by this body. Mr. Drayton observes that if the Dominions Trade Commission could take the matter up and make an interim report upon it, the enquiry could not be in better hands. The commission will, it is expected, sit in Canada in August next, and it is presumed that the matter will then be dealt with. Mr. Drayton's report shows that the steamship combine, or "conference" as they prefer to call it, is stifling competition, has raised rates, and has power to crush the business of any exporter. Government control, it is also pointed out, is difficult, if not impossible. The probability is that if the full facts are revealed by the promised investigation it will be found that the best method of regulating rates will be by the establishment of competition by a line of public owned steamers.

MILLERS NEED NO PROTECTION

Grain Growers have no difficulty in remembering the hue and cry raised by the milling interests of Canada two years ago when Reciprocity was being considered. The big millers asserted in the strongest and most unqualified terms that the removal of the wheat duty and reduction of flour duties would ruin the Canadian milling industry. The American millers would gobble up the unprotected Canadian flour mills more quickly than the sad story could be told. Anyone who has these dismal forebodings in

mind would get a mild shock to find the following frank admission in the November "Canadian Miller and Cerealist," recognized as the organ of the milling interests:

"We are inclined to the belief that Canadian millers have nothing to fear from the removal of the present duties on wheat and flour. Canada grows the finest milling wheat in the world. We have ample water power, natural gas and as competent and capable milling men as are to be found south of the border. It is reasonable to assume that flour mills located alongside their raw material can manufacture more cheaply than mills which are forced to haul their raw products a considerable distance and then ship out their flour. . . . Another reason why Canadian millers have nothing to fear is found in the fact that today they successfully compete with American millers in foreign markets. They meet their American competitors in South Africa, the West Indies, in Newfoundland and other places and that they are successful is shown by the fact that Canadian exports of flour into these countries are continually on the increase and are largely replacing American flour. There is also the fact that the United States is becoming more and more of an importing country and exports less year by year. . . . Canadian millers need not fear the removal of the duties."

For a clear statement of the Free Trade contention that any industry so well adapted to this country by nature as the milling industry does not need tariff protection, the Canadian Miller's editorial could not be excelled. The December issue just to hand puts the case still more strongly. Its leading editorial, headed, "The Demand for Free Wheat," begins as follows:

"The question of free wheat will not down. Not only are the grain growers in the West insistent upon the removal of all duties on grain between Canada and the United States, but it is somewhat significant that a number of the largest exporters are also in favor of free wheat. The latest convert to the proposition is Mr. James Carruthers, president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company and widely known as the largest grain exporter in Canada. Mr. Carruthers has been travelling throughout the West, and on his return gave an interview in which he strongly advocated the removal of all duties on wheat. When it is remembered that two years ago Mr. Carruthers was one of the strongest opponents to the reciprocity pact between Canada and the United States, his change of heart in the present instance is highly significant."

The Canadian Miller goes on to give Mr. Carruthers' reasons for urging the removal of the wheat and flour duties, which are the following: The best Manitoba wheat is so much superior to the highest quality of wheat grown in the Western States that the Minneapolis millers will pay 3 to 5 cents a bushel more for the Canadian product. The railways would benefit from the increased attractiveness of Western Canada, resulting in larger immigration. Canadian milling companies would be able to develop markets in New York and the New England States. In conclusion, The Canadian Miller speaks of the money lost by the grain growers this season by reason of being shut out of Minneapolis and reaffirms its position that free wheat and flour would not hurt the milling interests. That being the case, what obstacle is in the way of the government removing this odious tariff obstruction?

BETTER BUSINESS

While it is now generally acknowledged that economic conditions in this western country are responsible for the failure of a great many farmers, yet the lack of business methods on the part of the farmers themselves is also the cause of very heavy loss on western farms. It is not possible to fix the precise amount that any farmer loses by not conducting his business in the most up-to-date manner. But anyone who has travelled throughout the three Prairie Provinces and

seen at close range the operations on some of the very best farms and some of the very worst farms will admit that there is a very wide margin in the proportionate returns upon the investment of these two extremes. It is quite as possible to put good business methods into the conduct of farming operations as it is into the conduct of any factory, warehouse or retail store. In the Prairie Provinces there are a great many men now engaged in farming who had no farm experience prior to their beginning in Western Canada. They have had a great deal to learn and many of them have nobly triumphed in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties. Others, of course, have fallen by the wayside. But even among those with life-long experience in the majority of cases there is still vast room for improvement. Some farmers still cling to ideas and methods handed down to them by their fathers, and which in their day were very likely up to the average. But times have changed to a wonderful degree in the past two or three decades and it is time to overhaul our methods and to benefit by the experience of others. It is most decidedly "up to" the western farmers to put better business into their own work, and not to rest until even under the present adverse conditions they are bringing the best possible returns out of the investment of their time, labor and capital. The abolition of the tariff, the elimination of the land speculator, the establishment of co-operative distributing societies and all these other reforms for which we are struggling, though quite necessary and desirable, will not in themselves make the bad farmer into a good farmer. Nor will all these reforms combined produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre unless the farmer prepares his land thoroughly, selects the best seed and assists nature in every possible way. Some farmers today are losing money because they do not know the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, and yet the act may be secured free from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa by a simple request written on a post-card. The Grain Act is written in very plain language and any farmer can read it and know his rights. Yet it is doubtful if more than ten per cent. of the farmers of the country have a copy of the Grain Act in their possession. The tariff is one of the heaviest burdens on the farmers of the West, and by reading the Tariff Schedule any farmer can tell just how heavily any article is taxed by the tariff. The Tariff Schedule is distributed free by the Department of Customs, Ottawa, yet there are not many copies of it in the western farm homes. The reports of the Canadian Experimental Farms contain a mine of wealth for every farmer who is anxious to improve his methods. These reports are distributed free by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, yet how many farmers have ever seen a copy? These are three simple illustrations. In order to be a successful farmer, even under the best conditions, it will require hard work and deep thought and that is the only secret of success in any other line of business. Specialize on the profitable end of your business, eliminate the unprofitable and use your brains as well as your muscles. Both brains and muscle are necessary, and farmers must remember that muscle alone, unless guided by brains, will not produce success.

DIRECT LEGISLATION ENDORSED

The Referendum vote on the Direct Legislation Bill, which was held in Saskatchewan last Thursday shows that Direct Legislation is exceedingly popular in that province, more particularly in the rural districts. It was no surprise to know that the farmers of Saskatchewan were more progressive than the people of the cities and towns. The farmers of the three Western Provinces are, on the average, more progressive and better informed on all progressive subjects than the

townspeople, which accounts for their very strong endorsement of the Direct Legislation Bill. There was no active campaign conducted in favor of the Direct Legislation Bill as those who believed in Direct Legislation had not the money at their command nor as much at stake as is the case in an ordinary party election. In a general election one party is always desperately endeavoring to hold its job and all the honors and emoluments which accompany the control of the public treasury. The other party is lean and hungry and is making every effort to secure the job held by its successful opponents. Both of these parties therefore find it worth their while to organize and spend barrels of money to say nothing of the booze, cigars and other forms of graft and corruption, in order to induce the people to come out and vote for their own particular party. In the absence of all these varied inducements to vote it is exceedingly gratifying to those who believe in Direct Legislation to note that over 15 per cent of the electors turned out to vote, and the majority in favor was over five to one. According to the statute under which the Referendum was held the Direct Legislation Act of Saskatchewan cannot become effective automatically, as the legislature last year decided that there must be a 30 per cent. favorable vote. It was pointed out by all the friends of Direct Legislation at that time that 30 per cent. was unfair in the extreme, and Premier Scott, in a letter published in The Guide of February 12, 1913, made the following statement:

"Now, as regards the vote necessary to carry the measure, let me say that I am not disposed to split hairs in respect of what is the minimum vote entitled to be accepted as a substantial percentage. The assembly said 30 per cent., I was willing to say 25 per cent. I am free to say that when the vote is taken, if it be found that 25 per cent. or thereabouts have been polled in favor of the act, the house would at next session be justified in reconsidering its decision on the point, and my own influence would be exerted towards accepting such percentage as sufficient warrant, or even a lesser percentage, if pretty evenly distributed over the province."

Mr. Scott, in the above statement quite clearly recognized that it was unfair to demand a fixed majority and undoubtedly he will be in favor of accepting the verdict of the people and making the Direct Legislation Act effective at the present session of the legislature. Such a move will be in keeping with the other progressive measures now before the Saskatchewan House. In fact Premier Scott would win the hearty endorsement of many thousands of Saskatchewan citizens if at the present session he not only puts the act into force but, in addition, removes from it some of the present handicaps to its successful operation. In the light of the Saskatchewan Referendum vote it is interesting to consider the figures in the City of Winnipeg at a Referendum vote held a few months ago. It was a special election called in order to secure the opinion of the taxpayers of Winnipeg on the question of expending \$13,000,000 on an improved water supply and also of making a grant of \$275,000 to the General Hospital. The water question is a vital one in the City of Winnipeg, yet only 3,041 taxpayers turned out to vote or 11 per cent. of those qualified. The vote stood 2,951 in favor of the water by-law, and only 90 opposed, so that the City Council proceeded with its work and the \$13,000,000 water plant will be provided. The hospital by-law was defeated because the people of Winnipeg are tired of donating money to a private institution and are in favor of a municipal hospital. There is no doubt but that the vote on the water by-law represented the feeling of the taxpayers generally, just as the vote on Direct Legislation in Saskatchewan represents the feeling in that province. And as the water by-law was made effective, so the Direct Legislation Act of Saskatchewan should be made effective, and we fully expect that the people of Sas-

katchewan will have the Initiative and Referendum (with limitations) in their hands before another month goes by.

Several farmers have recently called our attention to the fact that when they have joined with their neighbors and shipped an 80,000 pound carload of grain bulkheaded, they have been charged \$11.50 for the removal of bulkhead and extra freight. The terminal elevator company charged \$3.00 for the removal of the bulkhead while the railway companies charged 1 cent per hundred weight extra freight on the bulkheaded cars. A few years ago, when flax could not be handled at many of the terminal elevators, there was some justice in the additional freight charged, but now that all the newer terminals handle flax, it would seem time to revise these charges. Certainly a considerable reduction should be made in these extra freight charges, and the railway companies should be required to explain to the farmers why an extra freight should be charged on bulkheaded cars. It would also be well to investigate the \$3.00 charge for removing bulkheads and see if it could not be removed also. It would be well for farmers interested in the question to bring it before the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William.

Perhaps in the midst of our struggles with the high cost of living it may seem like borrowing trouble to worry about the cost of dying, but we can see no good in the newly-formed \$3,000,000 coffin combine. The coffin industry is already protected by a 25 per cent. duty against the United States, and 17½ per cent. duty against Great Britain. Last year, however, every coffin which entered Canada paid its 25 per cent. duty. Those manufactured in Canada, it need hardly be said, also had their cost inflated to at least this extent. We wonder how much higher the coffin trust will raise the cost of dying, which, after all, falls on those still living. Not content with taxing a man all his life, and perhaps worrying him into an untimely grave, the protectionists do not cease their exploitations until the earth is thrown over the 25 per cent. protected coffin with a 32½ per cent. protected spade.

Some people have the idea that if our manufacturers were approached in the proper spirit they would agree to lower the tariff on British imports. We should be delighted to have some one explain what this proper spirit would be. At the same time we should like to hear of some body or class of people in any country on earth in any age who voluntarily gave up special privileges which fattened their pocket books.

Sir Henry Pellatt, the Toronto millionaire, who appealed against having his new mansion assessed at a quarter of a million dollars, was unable to convince the civic authorities that he was being abused. The completed castle will cost one million dollars, while the knight's grounds within the city limits are worth \$400,000, on which there is a fixed assessment of only \$14,000. All the citizens of Toronto will have to pay more taxes in order that the millionaire may get off easily.

The Montreal Gazette, a staunch supporter of the Dominion Government, volunteers the information that the Prairie Provinces will be given possession of their lands, mines and timber "when the time is ripe." That is not what Mr. Borden promised. The natural resources of the provinces were to be transferred as soon as he came into power. Will the time not be ripe until all the provincial governments are of the same party complexion?

Now mark your ballot in The Guide Referendum. The women's ballot is on page 20 and the men's on page 18.

Agriculture in Argentina

Will this South American Republic Outstrip Canada in Wheat—Remarkable Variety of Products—Argentine Farmer has Many Handicaps, but he is a Big Factor in the World's Market—Neck to Neck Race with Canada in Population, Wheat, Railways and Livestock

By ALLAN B. HOBBS

In a few days the farmers of Argentina will start harvesting their wheat. When it is winter in Canada, it is summer there. Few of us know much about this country, but it is rapidly becoming such an important factor in the world's markets, not only in wheat, but in several other lines, that we would do well to pay some little attention to this rival nation. Canada and Argentina are curiously alike in many respects, notwithstanding the striking contrasts that exist. In population we are running a neck to neck race. The last census of Argentina, estimated on December 31, 1911, showed a population 7,171,910. The last Canadian census, taken on June 1, 1911, gave the Dominion a population of 7,206,643. In immigration, too, both countries are bounding ahead. During 1912 Argentina received 547,043 immigrants, whereas Canada received only 395,804. Our total commerce is about \$200,000,000 greater than hers, but this is due entirely to our imports. In exports Argentina's trade amounted to \$446,180,000 last year, while Canada's was \$362,965,580.

Extent of the Country

Argentina has a much larger territory than is generally supposed. One can travel 2,285 miles north and south and about 930 miles east and west, without going beyond its boundaries. Like a wedge in form, it occupies most of the pointed portion of South America, having an area of 1,135,840 square miles. Canada's area, on the other hand, is estimated at over 3,700,000 square miles, but this includes wide tracks of land far north and within the Arctic circle. A good idea of the extent of Argentina can be got if we imagined some giant hand to lift it up and set it down on North America in the same relative position as it now lies in South America. Extending from the 21st to the 55th degree of latitude, south of the equator, that would mean, if shifted north, a country reaching all the way from Mexico, through 600 miles of Mexican territory, clear through the United States, 1,300 more miles, and into Canada 400 miles north of the boundary, or further north than Athabasca Landing.

A country of such vast distances, therefore, cannot be described in a word or two, either as to land, climate, or people. It abounds in extremes. Along the eastern sea-coast and far inland stretch the rich level pampas, on which Argentina's greatness so largely depends. To the westward, on the other hand, are the high plateau areas, the land rising higher above sea-level all the time, until the Andes are reached with its many peaks covered with eternal snow.

Along the full length of its western boundary, Argentina is extremely mountainous, the Andes range being really a continuation of our Rockies, and with them forming the backbone of both North and South America. The table lands of Argentina, comprising a large proportion of the total area, are worthless for any branch of agriculture. In the wet season the many large basins and depressions in this territory become salty ponds, and in the dry season they are

nothing but salt pans. Another part of Argentina which must be excluded from productive possibilities is the extreme southern corner, the desolate arid steppes of Patagonia.

Argentina's Rise in Importance

But while a great deal of Argentina's soil is light, sandy and barren, over 250,000,000 acres are claimed to be well suited for agriculture or stock-raising. The farm lands are continually being increased by irrigation, several large irrigation works being now in operation or under construction.

Like Canada, Argentina has great wheat growing possibilities and a comparatively small population. In both countries a large percentage of the crop is exported and this condition will doubtless obtain for many years to come. United States and Russia are far in advance as to the actual wheat raised, but the United States has almost ceased to be an exporting country because of the tremendous increase in population.

bushels, about 150,000,000 bushels being exported. The 1912 crop ran about the same.

Struggles of Small Farmers

Argentina has special difficulties to overcome in the race for agricultural supremacy. Chief of these is the low general intelligence of the people. In 1911, more than one-half of the population over six years of age were illiterate. Argentines, that is natives, constitute three-fifths of the population, chiefly of Spanish extraction, the national language also being Spanish. Of the two and a quarter million foreigners living in Argentina, about one-half are Italians, one-third Spaniards, with French, Russian and Servians next in order, and only 40,000 Anglo-Saxons. Only a third of the farmers own the land they cultivate and most of the grain growers are dependent upon family labor. Nearly all the farmers begin their career by renting land on shares, sharing the crop with the owner of the land. With little experience and less money, their lot is

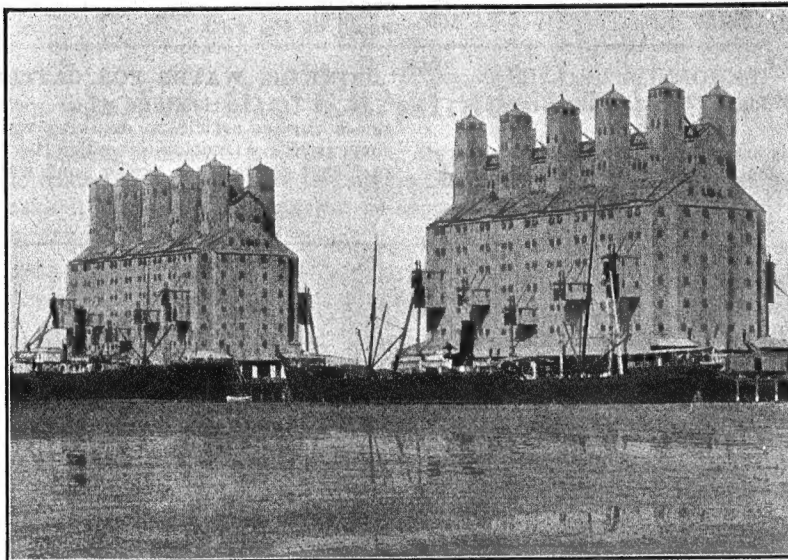
only despised the small farmers, but refused to sell or rent any land for the raising of crops. A few years ago, however, they hit on a shrewd scheme. They drew up a contract with the would-be farmer, renting a certain number of acres of their natural grass-land for three or five years, on the condition that the grain grower must sow alfalfa with his last year's seed. This arrangement stimulated wheat production for a time, but on those lands blessed by abundant rainfalls, alfalfa has tended to displace wheat. In 1895, only 1,750,000 acres were under alfalfa. By 1909 the acreage had increased to over 11,000,000. The production of alfalfa, to be sure, fits in admirably with the stock-raising industry, and with greater attention to alfalfa there is no reason why the stock-bearing capacities of Argentina should not be trebled. How far the cattle industry will militate against wheat growing must be left to the future. The line which pays the best returns will, of course, have the advantage. In Southern Argentina, for example, cattle and sheep raising are a good deal more profitable than wheat growing. Apart from the turning of wheat areas into ranch lands, the growing of alfalfa has added another difficulty to the farming industry. A class of "colonists" has arisen who move every five years or oftener and rent fresh farms from the cattle barons. Such nomadic farming can never build up a nation, and when to this is allied a low order of intelligence and out-of-date methods of agriculture, the wonder is that Argentina produces as much as it does.

15,000,000 Acres Under Wheat

How does the Argentine wheat grower compare with his Canadian competitor in natural or artificial advantages? The wheat acreage of Argentina was 15,000,000 in 1909, whereas the Prairie Provinces had only 10,531,000 acres under crop this year, according to the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association. The government statistics for these provinces showed 9,301,293 acres under wheat in 1911 and 8,961,800 acres in 1912. Both countries have almost unlimited natural possibilities. Senor Tidblom, an authority on Argentina agriculture, states that more than 80,000,000 acres in the republic might be immediately devoted to profitable wheat farming. By introducing drought-resisting wheats in the semi-arid parts, by irrigation and by dry farming, still other enormous areas might be brought under profitable cultivation, but the need for these will not be felt until at least all the naturally suitable land is used. In one thing Argentina can never rival Canada. That is in the production of "strong" wheats. The principal export wheat grown is the Barletta. This variety is somewhat like the hard winter wheat of Kansas, only a little softer, and British and German millers do not regard it so highly as the hard wheats of Canada.

While 70 per cent. of the normal wheat crop is exported, Argentina is rapidly becoming an important factor in the world's flour trade. Last year 131,580 metric tons (2,204 pounds to the ton)

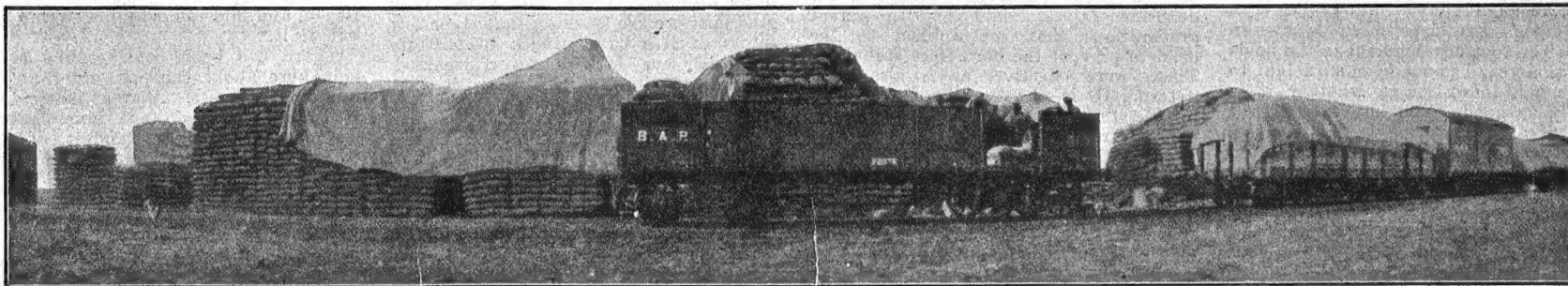
Continued on Page 18



GRAIN ELEVATORS AT BAHIA BLANCA, ARGENTINA

As a country's position in the world's market is measured by the quantity exported, Argentina and Canada loom more largely in the European grain trade than our big Southern neighbors. Argentina has an added importance, however, in her geographical position. With harvest in December, export shipments begin during the latter part of January. This new wheat arrives in Liverpool, London, Antwerp and other European grain centres during March, principally, thus fitting in admirably between the two crop seasons of northern countries. It is as though nature had especially designed this wide gap between the harvesting seasons for the special benefit of the importing countries. Argentina's rise into the front rank of wheat exporting countries has been rapid. In 1901 only 57,000,000 bushels were produced, of which one-half was exported. By 1907 wheat production had risen to 200,000,000

a hard one. The farmer and his family do all the work, while the land-owner sells the crop. During the seeding and harvesting seasons the whole family work in the fields from daylight to dark. This condition is little better than serfdom and naturally the farmer's whole effort is to better his condition. With thousands of wheat growers the be-all and end-all of life is to get enough money to return to Italy (the native country of most of them) and buy a little farm or business of their own. The average holding of the small farmer is 247 acres and even those who own or rent larger farms are not much better off because they do not know how to till it properly. Farming proper has always had to contend against the hostility of the cattle-kings of Argentina, who still own most of the best land, and do not want their grazing and ranch lands broken up. Until a few years ago the livestock lords not



BAGS OF WHEAT READY FOR RAIL SHIPMENT. ARGENTINA HAS NO INTERIOR ELEVATORS

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

WORKERS OR SHIRKERS?

Those dairy farmers who are carefully noting the total production of each of their cows for the season are finding some curious differences. For instance, in one Ontario herd the yield of a 9-year-old grade that freshened March 5 was 4,080 pounds of milk up to the end of July; her stable mate, also 9 years old, that freshened March 12, receiving the same feed and care, gave only 2,970 pounds of milk. Over half a ton of milk in that short period indicates a considerable difference in income between the two cows.

In another herd at the same factory between two six-year-olds that calved April 3 and 4 there was a difference of 1,400 pounds of milk and 60 pounds of fat up to the end of July. This means between fourteen and fifteen dollars that one cow earned more than the other. Are your cows workers or shirkers? Dairy records alone will provide the means of ascertaining these facts beyond question. Forms for weighing milk either daily, or on three days per month, are supplied free by the dairy division, Ottawa. In your letter of application state which you want.

C. P. R. ALFALFA COMPETITION

The list of winners of the Second Alfalfa Competition conducted by the Agricultural and Irrigation Branches of the Department of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway, has just been made public with the report of the judge, W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station for Southern Alberta, located at Lethbridge. Mr. Fairfield awarded the prizes as follows for the best 10-acre field of alfalfa, sown in 1913:

- 1st, \$250—M. Willem, Sec. 5-25-25, Strathmore.
- 2nd, \$200—William Walsh, Sec. 29-22-22, Gleichen.
- 3rd, \$150—J. A. Cammaert, Sec. 12-24-24, Strathmore.
- 4th, \$100—A. Van Derveston, Sec. 7-25-24, Strathmore.
- 5th, \$50—John P. Laurie, Sec. 13-23-24, Namaka.

In addition to new prizes for the crop sown in 1913, prizes were also offered for alfalfa seeded in 1912 and presenting the most healthy and vigorous appearance in 1913, to be judged in 10-acre lots in each case. These prizes were awarded as follows:

- 1st, \$100—M. Willem, Sec. 5-25-25, Dalroy.
- 2nd, \$80—A. E. Merriam, Sec. 2-25-27, Dalroy.
- 3rd, \$60—Robert Biggar, Namaka.
- 4th, \$40—P. Mertgen, Sec. 23-23-24, Namaka.
- 5th, \$20—Ben Cool, Sec. 35-21-26.

Mr. Fairfield, in commenting on the crops which he had inspected, said: "I found that the second crop on these fields that had not been irrigated was almost invariably short, and showed in a marked degree, the need of moisture. There were a few exceptions where there were spots on the fields where the growth was particularly good, but in nearly all cases it was evident that this was due to seepage from one source or another, often from a nearby ditch.

"I examined the roots in a number of cases and I believe that an exceptionally hardy strain of alfalfa was obtained from the seed planted last year. It has all the ear-marks of the Grimm type, and I do not anticipate any winter killing with these fields. I refer to the fields sown in 1912. The root development in the fields sown this year has not been sufficient to give much index as to whether it is equally as good. You have some good fields of alfalfa started in this section, and if you can induce the farmers to use the irrigation on them the results will be, in my judgment, as good as you would wish.

"Whenever possible we tried to see the owner of the farm, and I urged on him the importance of irrigating his alfalfa some time between now and the time the water is turned out of the ditch,

explaining to him that by so doing it will not be necessary in all probability for him to irrigate before the first cutting next spring, and further explained to him that if he would irrigate as soon as the first cutting is taken off he should have a heavy second cutting. By this arrangement two good crops in a season should be obtained by irrigating the land twice."

The judging was by score card, the points being arranged as follows:

	Points.
(a) Grading and preparation of the ground	15
(b) Lay-out and effectiveness of the water distribution system covering the area entered . . .	10
(c) Thickness and evenness of the stand of alfalfa and the prospective yield	25
(d) Indication of thorough inoculation by a healthy green color and absence of light or yellow patches	25
(e) Strong, vigorous and penetrating tap root and presence of nodules on root system	15
(f) Freedom of the alfalfa patch from noxious weeds or any plants that would interfere with the alfalfa	10
Total	100

DEHORNING CALVES

By Jos. E. Wing, in the Breeders' Gazette

It is desirable that all calves, except those for show purposes, should be de-

older, before the horn has made its appearance through the skin, and when only a little button swelling can be seen. With a pair of scissors clip off the hair over the spot where the horn will break through, about as large as a quarter. Wet this place and wet no other, then apply the powdered concentrated lye, putting on about as much as would make two grains of corn. Spread it over the wet place. It will adhere of its own accord. The action of the lye is exactly the same as that of the caustic potash. It attacks and destroys the skin. Horn is an outgrowth of skin, and having been killed at this early stage of development, it will never make its appearance. There will come a thick scab where the potash or the lye was applied, and this scab must be left alone. It will presently peel off itself, leaving a perfectly smooth head, over which the hair covers every trace of the application.

A ten-cent box of lye would dehorn about one hundred calves, and it seems to me that the man with range cattle on a rather small area, so that they could be easily seen, might, without much trouble, dehorn the calves nearly as fast as they were born by simply providing an alert cowboy with a little tin pocket case filled with concentrated lye. All else he would need would be his raita, and five minutes' attention to each calf would do the work.

DRINKING WATER FOR CATTLE

In an Irish agricultural paper we notice a curious article on drinking water for cattle. Attention is called to the fact that cattle often prefer pond water

which water had been standing at least three weeks. There was a green slime on the water, and it smelled badly. The cow was thirsty and the day warm, and as a result she drank most of the water. She was better the next day, and recovered completely in a few days.

Must everything that science learns be taken "with a grain of salt"? For many years doctors both of people and of animals have urged the drinking of pure water as one of the essentials of health. All sensible people will still agree that in the main they are right. But it may perhaps be that there is some beneficent principle in certain kinds of dirty water.—"Wallace's Farmer."

MAIL ORDER GAS ENGINES

(By S. M. Walker)

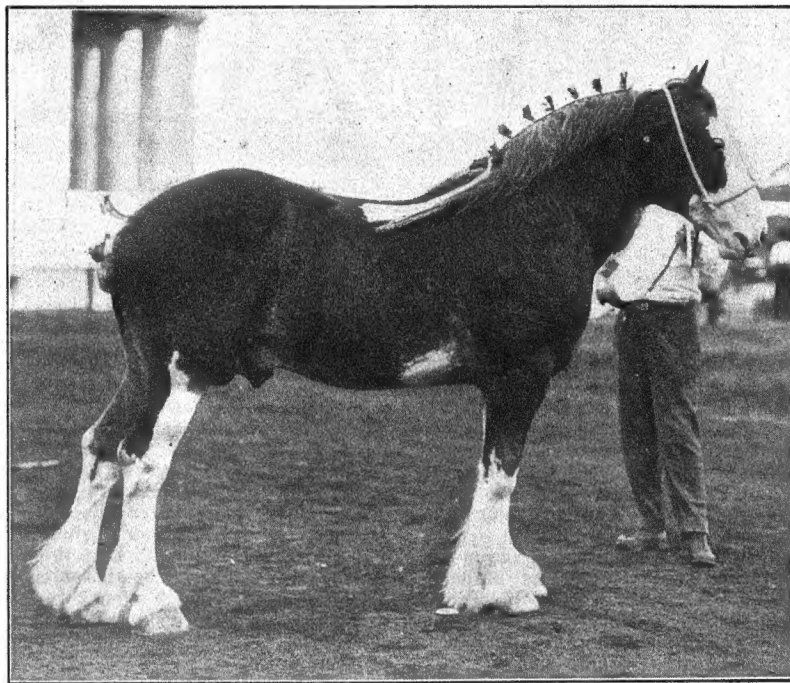
I am not a manufacturer of gas engines. I am simply a dealer. To enter the subject properly we must first arrive at a definite idea of what a mail-order gas engine is. The general assumption is that it is a cheap engine, and it is in a certain sense, but an article that is cheap is not necessarily an inferior one. Webster defines cheap as being low in price; that it may be purchased at a low price; that is, at a price that is low or lower than the real value. That is, it is lower than the usual price. Usual is defined as customary or common. Therefore, a mail order gas engine is one which can be purchased at a low price, lower than the usual price; one which, if sold through other channels of trade, would bring a much higher price.

To define a mail-order engine more thoroughly I am going to tell you the animal as I know it. I do not know what the other fellows have. I do not know much about gas engines in general, but have been in the business for a little over twenty years and I have selected a 5 horsepower mail-order engine, which is a size which is most commonly used by the farmer. Here is the result of the test that was made on such an engine. The cylinder is six-inch bore, eight-inch stroke, the compression pressure was 56 pounds gauge; that is, 70.7 absolute at sea level. Normal speed was 350 r.p.m., the piston travel 466 2-3 feet per minute. Hopper-cooled engine with a water capacity of 6½ gallons. The engine was placed on the testing block and at full load governor cut out four times per minute. At no load governor cut out 139 times per minute. The variation from nothing to full load, or rather about 20 per cent. overload, was 8 r.p.m. The fuel consumption from no load in half horsepower steps up to 1½ h.p. was one quart of gasoline per hour, from 2 to 2½ h.p., 1¼ quarts; 3 to 3½ h.p., 1½ quarts; 3 h.p., 1¾ quarts; 4½ h.p., 2 quarts, 5 h.p., 2¼ quarts, running 350 r.p.m. and taking 110 explosions per minute. At 5½ h.p., the overload, 2½ quarts per hour, 350 r.p.m., 130 explosions, and at 6 h.p., 2½ quarts, pulling the speed down to 348 r.p.m. and 170 explosions, thus cutting out four times per minute on a 20 per cent. overload.

These things are what I contend we should tell our customers. I mean that gas engine men, instead of giving in our catalogs the number of revolutions of crank shafts and the special mixture of gray iron that the customer is not interested in, should give these things. These things will let him make actual comparisons, and we should tell him how a Prony brake is made, so he can go back to you and find out why his engine does not do it.

There has been considerable discussion here about the mail-order method of doing business. A great many decried it because they do not investigate it and thoroughly understand it. I want to say that a large number of those who decried the mail-order business will in the near future be employing that method to the entire exclusion of their present system. They are unconsciously coming to it. Many do not believe in mail-order methods when selling goods, but do so when buying. You buy on the

Continued on Page 14



"Charnock," a son of "Criterion." Champion over all Drafts at Winnipeg Fair, 1913
Owned by Alex. Galbraith, Edmonton

horned at an early age. There is really no excuse for the horn. It takes food substance that might otherwise go to build useful parts of the body, is afterwards an inconvenient thing, and sometimes dangerous as well. I have experimented with numerous substances for dehorning calves, among them the patent preparations that are applied to the head to prevent the horn from sprouting. These were effective, as is also stick potash. It is, however, some trouble to use the caustic potash, because it must be rubbed carefully into the skin; it is a painful process and the calf will struggle considerably. There is also the danger that extra amounts may run down from the head, making scars.

A good many years ago I discovered that common concentrated lye, such as women use for making soap, is a good thing for killing the budding horn. Take the calf when it is a week old, or a little

to the best spring water. The pond water is often slimy and teeming with bacteria and protozoa of all kinds. A veterinarian is quoted as follows:

"Our knowledge of what used to be called infusoria, and now often referred to as protozoa, is very slight, but very gradually we are learning that these low forms of life have offices to perform of which our fathers never dreamed. Thus it may be that animals with what we call a morbid appetite, and treat with drugs, are searching in their own blind, instinctive way for a remedy for a condition we cannot diagnose."

A summary is given of an article in a veterinary paper concerning a cow affected with red-water and ready to die. The owner, despairing of all hope, and hearing that the drinking of stagnant water might cure her, drove her into a field where there was a tub in

The Mail Bag

TO GET A SQUARE DEAL.

Editor, Guide:—I am sending you some information which should be of great value to the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces, and especially Alberta. When I threshed this fall I sent a sample of my wheat to the agent in the elevator at Highland, Alta., to have it graded. The man who took it in told me he graded it No. 4 tough, but said if I held it for a while and let it cool off it would pay. About three weeks after I felt confident it had improved wonderfully. I took a load into the same elevator on October 31. He then said the best he could do was to grade it No. 5 tough, and all he was paying for that was 33 cents a bushel. I told him how he had graded the sample, and he began making flimsy excuses. As the capitalist tells the working man, "if you don't like your job, quit," if I was not suited he was not particular about taking the wheat. There was no other elevator in town, and as I needed money badly I unloaded it. I told him it would be the last I would sell to the elevator trust. The next day I took two loads of the same wheat to the elevator at Craigmyle, Alta. The agent there graded it No. 4 and gave me 48 cents a bushel. For the agent at Craigmyle, I will say he was fair as any man can be working for a capitalist concern. Be on the square and you will mighty soon lose your job and meal ticket also.

Now, Mr. Editor, it was not the goodness of the second elevator company that gave me a square deal, but there is a nice, big, juicy Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator about half way up at Craigmyle, which will be finished in about two weeks. I suspect this had the good effect in my case. Oh, man, these farmers' co-operative elevators dotted all over the country will put the fear of the Lord into the elevator trust. Mr. Editor, they have about strutted their little day of graft. It will soon be a ground hog case with them. They will have to give the farmers a square deal or run into their holes and pull the holes in after them.

On this load of wheat I sold in Highland I was cheated about 15 cents a bushel, or on the whole load of 59 bushels and 40 pounds I was cheated \$9.75. I will wind up by calling on all the intelligent farmers to support the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator through thick and thin. Throw all little petty jealousies overboard and in the end we are bound to win out.

JOHN KEENAN.

Victor, Alberta.

HOW SOME ELEVATORS ARE MANAGED

Editor, Guide:—In one of the grain elevators on the Prince Albert-Battleford railway, a young man was engaged to buy for his company the 1912 crop, the greater portion of which he paid in the neighborhood of forty cents per bushel for. He was very anxious to do the right thing by everybody concerned and gave what he considered a just weight to the farmer, but when he cleaned up at the end of the season the company claimed he was some four hundred and sixty bushels short. They then sent a man to their buyer and he threatened to arrest the young fellow if he did not sign a note covering the shortage, which they figured out at ninety-four cents per bushel. What do they do to their buyers that have more grain than they paid for?

This seems a very unjust thing for any company to do, particularly when they are allowed to keep any surplus that is over. It is not much wonder that people do not get just weight when buyers, if short, are charged up with the shortage as this young man has been.

JUSTICE.

INJUSTICE OF TAXES ON LAND

Editor, Guide:—As I have just now no time to deal with Henry George's nonsense of "Single Tax on Land," and as even your "Make the Speculator Pay" would require a longish discussion, I will only mention that you do not distinguish between price and value. By roads, bridges and post of-

fices the price of land may be increased, but the land is the same as before, its value can only be increased by improving it. The lot in town is always the same, but the house on it may bring more revenue and the business going on in it may be made more profitable by the increase of population and improvements, and they should be more highly taxed, not the lot. The farmer who is not able to improve should not be punished by taxation. To make speculation in land impossible, the taxes on land must be so high, that the land is worthless to farm, or to build on, or to mine, and that would ruin all land-owners. Speculation in land is wrong, but not more wrong than speculation in other things. If you want to abolish speculation, make a law that abolishes it, but do not make the farmer the slave of the government. Some instances of land-taxes: A farmer buys a farm for \$10,000, but can only pay on it \$1,000, leaving \$9,000 mortgage. The farmer really owns only one-tenth of the farm and gets only one-tenth of the income and has to do all the work, to carry all the risk and has to pay all the taxes. He has to pay all the taxes for the man who gets nine-tenths of the income, who does no work and carries no risk. Is that just and honest?

Two men have each \$10,000. The one buys a farm with his \$10,000 and has now to pay a heavy tax on his \$10,000. The other loans out his money on high

become more valuable as streets and sewers are laid and as population increases. Buildings do not become more valuable, for they wear out and decay. It is the site not the building which increases in value. Furthermore, when business increases, if stores are rented the landowner can, and does, raise the rent, thus appropriating the benefits to himself. Farmers would not be punished by land value taxation. At present farmers are taxed through the tariff for making improvements and buying machinery. Under land value taxation the farmer would pay less taxes than now and the speculator more. There is something wrong with our correspondent's illustration of the man with the mortgaged farm. According to his figures, supposing the mortgage was at 8 per cent, the mortgagee would receive \$720 a year and the farmer only \$80, although the latter would have to do all the work, carry all the risk and pay all the taxes, which is ridiculous. The second illustration is wrong because under Single Tax, that is land value taxation applied in its entirety, a man would only pay a nominal price for unimproved land, and would practically only pay for improvements. Under Taxation of Land Values there would be no tax on improvements, therefore, the farmer would pay no taxes on what he paid his \$10,000 for. His only taxes would be on the land, which he would get for a nominal price, and those taxes would

wicked, cruel laws made by unjust legislators that are at the bottom of each and every ill that afflicts society today. While labor is engaged in producing wealth, such as crops, cattle, etc., our governments—municipal, provincial and federal—are distributing that wealth very unjustly by means of laws. Are the people of the West pinched for money? Their public men are responsible. Are the people of Saskatchewan under heavy mortgage as reported? The governments are to blame. There is no curse that bears so heavily on the wealth producing masses everywhere as the curse of government. Many of our public men, termed "Honorable," are very dishonorable, for many of them do not even pay to virtue the compliment of hypocrisy. They know they are "robbing the people by law," in order to make themselves and their heelers rich. A Jim Larkin is needed to go up and down Canada and show the laboring masses who their real enemy is. The tightness of money among the producing masses, the auction sales, the mortgage sales, the struggles of merchants to collect their accounts, are all living monuments to the cupidity and rascality of many men in our public life today. When our children read of their crimes and follies and the misery they have caused, their names will be a by-word and a reproach in their mouths, deserving of contempt and curses rather than respect. William Pitt, Britain's statesman, used to say, "Show me the laws of any country and I will tell you the condition of the people." The financial condition of the West today stamps our laws as grossly unjust, and many of our public men as ignorant and contemptible.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Man.

WRITE TO YOUR M.P.

Editor, Guide:—I have been thinking over the government of this country since the year 1878, when Sir John A. Macdonald introduced the national policy, or high tariff. At that time I was a strong supporter of his party, but I saw at once that a high tariff would make millionaires of our manufacturers at the expense of the great masses of the people. It has built up great trusts and combines to oppress the commoner and the producer. I wish to say to the great common people of this Dominion of Canada, and especially the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces, that as soon as the Dominion parliament meets this winter at Ottawa every farmer and laborer ought to write personal letters to his member and to Premier Borden, demanding: First, an increase in the British preference to at least fifty per cent. and that provision be made for a gradual increase from year to year until we have free trade with Great Britain in five years; second, that parliament accept the offer of the United States for the free interchange of all agricultural and animal products between Canada and the United States; third, that all food stuffs not provided for in the above offer of the United States be transferred to the free list; fourth, that agricultural implements, lumber and cement be transferred to the free list.

I also wish to say to the Grain Growers and organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces that I think it would be wise of them to support the Canadian Council of Agriculture in sending a big delegation to Ottawa this winter to strengthen and assist the council in laying before parliament the great need of wiping out this tariff and bringing about free trade with Great Britain, which will have a great tendency to lower the cost of living both to the producer and to the consumer. Under the present situation the farmer has to sell in the cheapest market of the world and buy in the dearest. Under these conditions the farmer cannot prosper. If the farmer cannot prosper the nation as a whole cannot prosper. We also want to make a demand to bring a speedy decision of the question of freight rates, express rates and good railway service on equal terms with the Eastern Provinces of this Dominion.

THOMAS LAWRENCE.

Hanley, Sask.

Solve the Christmas Problem

By sending distinctive BOOKS. Gifts are limited to your relatives and a few intimate friends. For most of your friends it will be the special thought you take at Christmas-time that will be appreciated more than the spending of money on expensive gifts.

Send for our Christmas Catalog today, containing books of all descriptions. A post-card will bring it. Prices to suit all purses.

Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg : Manitoba

interest and has to pay no taxes on his \$10,000. Is that just and honest?

In town men live in their own small dwellings and live on their earnings. Now comes a rich man and buys several lots close by for a high price and builds a large tenement-house on it. In consequence of this all these men have to pay a high tax; but the man, who sold the lots for a high price and got the unearned increment has to pay no tax on it, and the rich man, who built the large tenement, divides the tax between his tenants and pays no tax out of his own pocket. Is that just and honest?

All taxes are unjust with the exception of the income tax, because they are levied regardless of a man's ability to pay them, regardless if the man who has to pay is the man who should pay. Income tax is levied in proportion to the taxpayers' ability to pay the tax and therefore the only just tax.

Therefore let us work for an income tax and against all other taxes, but especially against land tax.

S. LOTTIN.

Oberon, Man.

Note.—The above letter contains a number of the mistakes often made by those who have not sufficiently studied the Taxation of Land Values, and therefore calls for a reply. The first claim, that public improvements and services such as roads, bridges and post-offices do not increase the value of land, but only the price, will easily be seen to be incorrect. For instance, a bridge crossing a river often reduces the distance to be travelled from a certain district to the railway station by several miles. As a result, wheat in that district becomes worth several cents a bushel more, and land in that district is undoubtedly more valuable, because it will produce a more valuable crop. In the same way lots in towns and cities

be high where public improvements and a large population had made land valuable and low in districts which were less advanced. The last illustration is that of the poor man living in his own house alongside the valuable land of the rich man. Poor men who own houses alongside skyscrapers and apartment houses simply do not exist—a man is not poor who owns valuable land.

While the income tax would be more just than tariff taxes, it is not the perfect tax our correspondent believes. If ability to pay was the only basis of charges, a wealthy farmer would have to pay dearly for a binder, and the poor homesteader would get his for little or nothing. Just taxation should be based on the benefits conferred. The man whose land is increased in value by public improvements and services or by the increase of population, gets the benefit of public expenditures and should be taxed accordingly. By the Taxation of Land Values the values which have been created by the community would be taken by the community for the benefit of the community.—Editor.

THE REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—I shall mark my ballot "yes," to all questions except number six, which is "Are you in favor of placing a special surtax upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?" To that question I reply: "I'm not, if the land held, much or little, is put to use."

"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" is the motto of every fundamental democrat. The great Abraham Lincoln used to say "I would despise myself if, in any particular, I was not willing to grant to others the same rights and privileges I claim for myself."

The Guide is doing a great work in educating the people in the science of government, for it is government and

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

CALGARY AND ITS CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

That flourishing little city which stands guard over the foothills has many things of which it is duly proud and not the least of these is a group of women who are thoroughly alive—and being alive in a civic sense does not mean merely performing the usual petty round of duties and keeping out of mischief. It means taking an active and intelligent interest in community affairs.

Driven to concerted action by the ever-soaring cost of living, a number of women banded themselves into the Consumers' League to see if, by their united efforts, they could not find some solution of the problem. At this time Calgary had a market building which was what is popularly called a "White Elephant," in that only a small portion of it was in use and it was failing to fulfill the purpose for which it had been designed. With the hearty co-operation of a few public spirited men, the Consumers' League first tackled the proposition of the unused market building and determined to turn its futility into usefulness. With this end in view they got in a few carloads of vegetables and fruit from outside, which they were able to sell at a sufficient reduction to turn public favor in the direction of the public market. It was not their intention, however, to take up permanently the work of importation. It was planned merely to have a public market where the producer and consumer could meet to the advantage of both. It has worked so admirably that I was informed the other day that some new traffic regulations will have to be made for this quarter of the city, because the market-square is so crowded on the regular market days, Wednesday and Saturday.

The Grain Growers' Grain company have taken a stall in the market, with a man in charge to receive produce on commission. This stall is doing well and will do better as the farmers learn the art of shipping their vegetables, so that they will arrive in first class condition.

In the sale of meat the market has been handicapped by certain city by-laws which prohibited the bringing into the city of meat cut up for sale. In the spring an open market on Wednesday and Saturday was secured with the privilege of selling half carcasses on other days. I believe that on November 5 all restrictions on the selling of meat in the public market were suspended. The League has also secured the appointment of a market commissioner, whose duty it will be to draft out a new set of by-laws for the regulation of trade.

So far so good. The public market has become an active factor in the daily life of Calgary citizens and it is claimed that it has reduced the cost of vegetables fifty per cent., fruit thirty to forty per cent. and dairy produce ten to fifteen per cent. and assured the latter never being of the cold storage variety.

If there has not already done so, there will most certainly arise outside of the League a certain body of public opinion opposed to it and its objects. The members of this body will accuse those prominent in the League of doing what they have done for self-advertisement or personal aggrandisement. In every community there are these puny little souls who, themselves measuring every public good by its effect on their own pocket books and coveting public prominence above all else, are incapable of believing in the unselfish motives of others.

But all the barking of the professional graft crier cannot down anything for the public weal that is established on a sound, economic basis, and if the principles underlying the public market in Calgary are sound, and we believe they are, its future is assured.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE SOCIALIZED SCHOOL-HOUSE

Here is a prophecy: Twenty years hence we will look back at the present and puzzle our brains to determine why we were so awfully stupid and painfully long in waking up to the great possibilities of the school-house in our social life.

For entire months during the summer,

and for hours and hours during the winter days, we have permitted these buildings to go to waste, while hiring halls and other buildings with nothing like the possibilities of the school-house for the desired purposes; frequently spending money heedlessly, recklessly, without a thought as to how almost every penny of it could be saved. It's amusing what stupidly we are about some things until we wake up.

Many agree that nothing on earth is calculated to give one the shivers more quickly than a school building which has been promptly shut up tight by the energetic janitor the moment school "lets out." It has a surprisingly gloomy appearance with its locked doors, shuttered windows and tenantless yard.

Those curious little elfin creatures, the Gnomes, are thick in the neighborhood of any closed school building, frolicking around unmolested by any Joys, although it is still broad daylight and the best of the day to come—the period when the workers are masters of their time.

We may well be thankful that all things change and that we are waking to the fact that the lazy, gloomy school-house has been a drone in the community long enough. Now we are soon to put the old buildings to work, make them save us money, educate us, give us pleasure, become the centre of the social life of every community. We are going to love our school-house just as some of us used to hate it in the old school days.

The day is not far distant when the socialized school-house will be found in

they'll take it, unless they are poor weak spiritless things without a soul to call their own.

So I commend this idea of using the rural school for frequent concerts and parties to your consideration and hope that it will meet with the approval of at least some members of trustee boards who read this paper.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WANTS BAR BANISHED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been an interested reader of The Guide for two years and especially the Sunshine and Homemaker pages.

I came from England six years ago and am now a farmer's happy wife, with one dear little girl, age three years, to keep me company when daddy is out at work.

I feel grieved when I read in the columns of the paper of so many unhappy wives and mothers. I am much interested in and believe in "Votes for Women," and although I do not need any laws to make me happier, would gladly help other poor sufferers. Some men seem to be so very selfish and neglectful; it makes one's heart ache to see the distress around and in so many cases caused by that awful curse, the drink.

"A Mere Woman's" letter in this week's Guide is splendid. The calling over she gave "Mere Man" was just what he deserved; had I been a better writer I would have done it myself, long ago. "Another Mere Man" should get a little, too. He says "Women not

Every reader will agree with me that there is no such a thing as standing still, and, surely, for women to have the vote is advancement. How many of our readers would like to go back and live under the old regime of 50 years ago? I, for one, am glad I am living under the present conditions of today because of the advancement that has been made and do not now want to stand still, as the world is far from perfection, so therefore I can't frown on anything that speaks for the betterment of the human race.

Another reason Wolf-Willow brings up is, they would probably neglect their homes. This is not so in my case as for three months at a time I have never left my home. Again she says that none of the women gave their reasons why they wanted the vote. I hope I have made my reasons clear, and I believe if the mothers had the vote it would do much toward making their sons cast a clean vote. I will sign myself

ADVANCEMENT.

ONE OF THE FIRST TO GET SUFFRAGE SIGNATURES

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I ask you to forward enclosed to Dorothy. I think I can find some clothing for the girl of seventeen; if only a few warm articles they will help. I wish I could send enough for them all. It is grievous to think of them being insufficiently clad in this rigorous climate.

I always read your articles with interest. Of course being educated on the same lines as my brothers and taught to consider the female brain quite equal to the male. —I won't go into statistics, but I know that they would prove this statement. —I am a "votes" for women woman every time. I got some signatures last spring and forwarded. Do you think I should get a petition form and again send them in, or is it too late? I think I was one of the first to get a few signatures before there were any forms printed.

Yours most admiringly,

A BROTHER'S SISTER.

I don't think it would be necessary to send the signatures on a printed form, so yours should count all right.

SAFE MILK FOR BABY

There is so much milk used in the home by reason of its excellent nourishing value and so much harm done the family through carelessness after it reaches the home, that the housewife should co-operate with the honest-intentioned dairyman to secure clean and safe milk.

No matter how sweet and clean the milk is when it reaches your home, it will readily spoil unless you keep it cold. Milk kept in a warm place is a nursery for disease germs. Cold prevents the increase of disease germs. Keep your milk cold.

Keep your vessel of milk covered to prevent the entrance of dust, dirt and flies. Dust, dirt and flies breed disease germs.

Wash your pitcher or other receptacle before you pour milk into it. Unclean vessels are responsible for serious illness. Be careful never to mix old with fresh milk; such a mixture is harmful.

Keep your ice box or refrigerator free from dirt and objectionable odors, such as of decaying fruit, vegetables, strong cheeses, etc., as milk absorbs such odors.

If you wish to pasteurize your milk for infant feeding, proceed as follows: Fill the nursing bottle and cork securely; place it in a vessel of water so that the bottle will not come in contact with the bottom of the vessel, which may be done by first inserting a small dish; heat the water almost to the boiling point (but do not boil); cool quickly and keep cold. Milk so treated should be used within twenty-four hours.

THE CHILD'S QUESTION

"If a man kills another man is he always put in jail, mamma?"

"Not always. Sometimes he is paid by the government to do it, and if he can only kill enough he will have monuments erected to him."

WOMEN'S MEETING IN NORTH BATTLEFORD

I had a letter today from the Commissioner of the Board of Trade in North Battleford, announcing their intention of having a woman's meeting in connection with the Farmer's Convention to be held there on the 15th and 16th of December.

At present it is their intention to have only one session on the morning of December 16, but since they have consulted me about the program, I am recommending at least two meetings.

They are making arrangements so that the mothers can leave their children in charge of a nurse and have plans on foot for the entertainment of the women visitors in a social way, though I gather that the nature of the entertainment had not yet been decided upon.

Altogether I fancy that all the farmers' wives who accompany their husbands will have a most enjoyable time and hope that a goodly number will be able to avail themselves of this opportunity to meet with others who are doing the same work and facing the same problems as themselves.

the smallest hamlet and the biggest city all over this land. Steps in this direction have already been made."

I have quoted above the introduction to an article in the Mother's Magazine on the socialized school-house which is being built in New York and which might set our people in the better settled rural districts to thinking about the uselessness of our school-houses, except for the comparatively short hours during which they are devoted to the teaching of the children and the annual school concert.

As a matter of fact they should be the social and intellectual centres of the neighborhood. If the young people were allowed to meet there every Friday night for a dance, concert or games, there would not be such loud wails raised from parents in the district about the boys going off to town to play pool and drink.

Indeed, I think it would be a good paying proposition in the districts where all the young people are wild about dancing to put a first class floor in the school-room and have some of the parents go along to chaperon. I hope that strict parents will not accuse me of advocating dancing. I am simply saying that if the young people are determined to dance, they will dance and all the opposition that can be offered will only make them more stubborn and if they are going to dance, they might better do it in the school where any father or mother will have a right to dictate the conditions under which it is done, than in the private home where the influences might not be so good.

It all comes back in the end to the old truism that young people will have fun and if you won't help them to get it,

satisfied." Indeed, they have been contented too long with what some of them have been getting. I hope in the near future all women will get the vote and abolish the bar the first thing, for some men I have seen would sell their homes and their very souls for whiskey.

I must not stay longer as I am giving no help this time, but will endeavor to do so when I come again. Enclosed find 20 cents for your little books, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," the "Most Beautiful Story in the World," and "Maternity."

Blessing you for the good work your pages in The Guide are doing, and wishing every success in future to you and all members, I will close, signing myself

ENGLISH ROSE.

A STUDENT OF THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am a constant reader of The Guide and am very fond of our paper, and am particularly interested in this page.

I have noticed the pros and cons from time to time as to whether women should have the vote and would like to criticize some points which Wolf Willow holds up in support of why a woman should not have the vote.

The gist of her reasons seems to be that it would take away from her womanliness or modesty. For years I labored under the same mistake. After much reading on both sides, I can't see where it makes one less a woman to vote than not to vote. Women are admitted to almost every avenue in life and succeed in maintaining their modesty and womanliness throughout it all.

My first desire to vote came to me on the temperance question.

GIFTS FOR YULETIDE

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**Complete Stock of all lines of Merchandise, including every kind of Christmas Goods
Ready for people of West and available through the Eaton Mail Order Service**

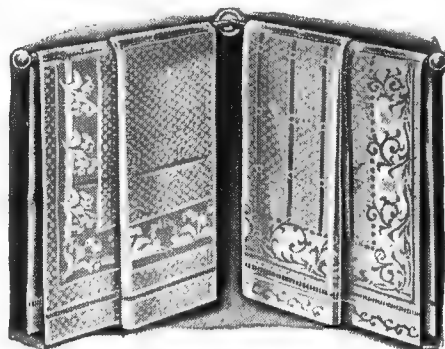
The Eaton stock is complete for the Christmas rush. The markets of the world have been searched by Eaton buyers who are in touch with the great buying centres, and the result is a carefully selected stock which will appeal specially to the people of Western Canada.

Look over the Eaton Fall and Winter Catalogue for Christmas suggestions, descriptions, illustrations and prices. Order from the Catalogue, using order number as given, and always send sufficient money to cover price and postage, freight or express charges. If too much is sent, we will refund the balance promptly.

Christmas suggestions for gifts: Albums, Brushes, Books, Bicycles, Boots, Burnt Leather, Calendars, Cameras, Candies, Clocks, China, Cut Glass, Dumb Bells, Footballs, Fountain Pens, Furs, Furniture, Gloves, Glove Boxes, Guns, Hair Brushes, Hair Ornaments, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Jabots, Jewelry, Jewel Cases, Knives, Lamps, Linens, Mirrors, Moccasins, Morris Chairs, Mouth Organs, Mufflers, Musical Instruments, Neckwear, Perfumes, Photo Frames, Phonographs, Pianos, Pictures, Rings, Safety Razors, Sewing Cases, Shaving Sets, Shoes, Silverware, Skates, Sleighs, Slippers, Snowshoes, Suit Cases, Suspenders, Sweaters, Table Linen, Thermos Bottles, Ties, Tie Pins, Toilet Cases, Towels, Toys, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, Watches, Work Boxes.

Fancy Linens for Christmas

For the housewife linens are always acceptable and would make a most suitable Christmas gift. We have them in profusion—beautiful embroidered towels, table napkins, bed spreads, table linen, tea cloths, pillow cases and shams, centre pieces, etc. These include charmingly worked embroidery from Ireland, cleverly worked applique from Switzerland, and exquisite hand-made Renaissance lace pieces from Japan.



Pure Linen Damask Towels

These Beautiful Pure Linen Hemstitched Damask Towels, illustrated to the left, are positively unequalled in value. The patterns are entirely new and very attractive; nice soft finish. They are the best towels we have ever offered at such a low price.

11G29—Size 22x38 in. Pair..... **85c**

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We are certain we can save you money on Christmas books. All lines are carried. Titles are given in our Fall and Winter Catalogue. Before making your Christmas selections look over the book pages for popular novels, standard works, books for boys, girls and children, picture books, technical books, Bibles, etc.

Here are a few titles of reprint books of fiction by popular authors at 50 cents each:—

The Girl of the Limberlost, Gene Stratton-Porter.
At the Foot of the Rainbow, Mrs. Stratton-Porter.
Bought and Paid For, by Broadhurst and Hornblow.
The Dop Doctor, Richard Dehan.
Lord of the North, A. G. Laut.
Graustark, G. B. McCutcheon.
The Master's Violin, Myrtle Reed.
The Squaw Man, I. O. Faversham.
Trail of the Lonesome Pine, John Fox.
Freckles, Mrs. Porter.
Torchy Sewell Ford.
The Shepherd of the Hills, Harold Bell Wright.
Lavender and Old Lace, Myrtle Reed.

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A Toilet Set makes a very appropriate Christmas gift, either for a lady or gentleman. In the Eaton catalogue many beautiful sets are described and illustrated, and the prices are most reasonable. For the outlay a Toilet Set is probably as good and as useful a present as one could possibly buy. Look over the catalogue for details.

Genuine Ebony Toilet Sets

As an example of the high grade fancy sets which we offer at prices very much below the usual selling prices, we illustrate to the right a three piece set in handsome hinged case, covered with green corded silk, lined with white, with gilt clasp; heavy military comb, fully mounted; extra heavy solid ebony backed brushes, concave shape; 11 rows of very fine stiff bristles, making a very serviceable set. Heavy sterling silver mounts with floral design. Order No. 6G69. Price..... **2.75**



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The purchase of a watch deserves care and attention, for watches are not bought frequently, and to be satisfactory they must be good.

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For particular buyers our 21-jewelled movement is excellent value. The jewels are adjusted to five positions or heat and cold. Patent regulator, Brequet hairspring, beautiful finished plates, exposed winding wheels.

This watch has a dust-proof Fortune case, in plain or engine turned or hand carved. Sells at (Order No. 4G200) **22.50**

The same action as above can be had in nickel dust-proof case **17.00**



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"You're a good
guesser, Son! A
Gillette Safety Razor
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The Gillette has played the star part in thousands of happy Christmas scenes, and will be more in evidence than ever during the coming Yule-tide celebrations.

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Nearly 40 styles from which to select. Standard Sets at \$5.00—Pocket Editions at \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00—Combination and Travellers' Sets at \$6.50 up.

Ask your Druggist, Jeweler or Hardware Dealer to show you an assortment. If he cannot, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

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READ THIS:

And find out how to wash your clothes in the new way. No more rubbing on the wash-board, wearing out the clothes, giving yourself backache and red swollen hands. Buy an **I. X. L. Vacuum Washer** that washes a tub of clothes in three minutes, without putting your hands in the water; also rinses and blues. No power required. NO MOVING PARTS TO GET OUT OF ORDER, washes by compressed air and suction, forcing the suds through the fabric and removing the dirt, absolutely without injury.

Special Offer:

Send this Coupon and One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) to the Dominion Utilities Manf. Company, Ltd., 482½ Main St., Winnipeg, and you will receive a sample I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid.

Grain Growers'
Guide Coupon



GET A GALLOWAY

Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

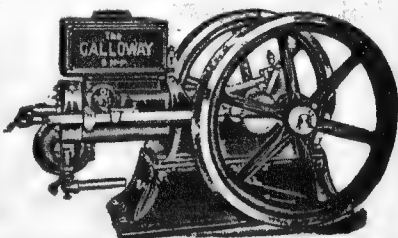
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built up to it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept G G WINNIPEG, MAN.



Saskatchewan Section

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

DUAL POSITIONS

We have always agreed with the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in their fairly clearly defined policy regarding the occupation of dual positions. They have constitutionally declared no man should occupy a position on their board of directorate and a seat in Parliament at one and the same time. They also oppose the Association directorate occupying seats on the board of the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

We agree with this in a general way. If, however, our Association should decide at any time to select, nominate and elect a representative from amongst themselves through their own organization and become responsible for the campaign fund and organization work, in order that their candidate might be absolutely independent and free from any allegiance save that of the Grain Growers' Association, then we cannot see why such a man should not be on the directorate or executive, or even the president of our institution and continue so to be. But under present conditions the general view expressed by Manitoba Grain Growers, re party men, is, we think, correct.

Re our associate work. There are plenty of men clamoring to serve and rise according to their merits, who are quite capable and a division of the work is doubtless best. There really is no need for much duplication. Of course the more lucrative positions will be eagerly sought after, such as the high offices of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, or Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, or Hail Insurance Commission, etc., to which attach high salaries and which institutions have the money to pay them with. There will no doubt in time be a race for them. But after all, few are satisfied with salary alone; consequently the influence and power attaching to the high office of the trading companies and the high place of influence in the Association seem to draw like a magnet and by the ambitious both positions may be desired.

The Western section of the Council of Agriculture is composed of the executive officers of the three provincial Associations. The Grain Growers' Grain Company which does not believe in dual positions should not desire to control in that council. Neither should any of its officials cling to or entrench themselves therein. All are doubtless willing to admit the extraordinary capacity and unquestionable integrity of the heads of our subsidiary institutions. Instance, the vice-president of the company, manager of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator and Trading Company, director of The Grain Growers' Guide and one of the chief officers in the Direct Legislation League, with aggregate salaries perhaps none too large for services rendered, particularly if neither now or at any time previously engaged in farm operations; it is a question if the Canadian Council of Agriculture is strengthened by such official duplication and if such a course does not tend to destroy the usefulness of the council.

Talk about dual positions. It would appear there is plenty of opportunity for an exercise of missionary zeal on the part of those opposed to this dove-tailing or untoward overlapping in the selection made for important positions in our Associations.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN
GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Per F. W. Green,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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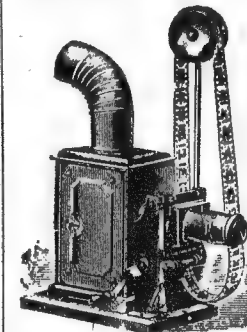
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I pay all express charges. If sent by mail I refund postage. When requested will hold shipment separate subject to your approval. Write for Price List and Shipping Tags.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

Convention Memo.

I find that through some oversight a misprint occurred in Circular No. 13, the Official Call to the Convention. On page 2, under the heading, "Special Instructions to Delegates", and in the first paragraph of this section in the tenth line the circular reads: "a single first-class ticket to Calgary, over the C.P.R. lines." This, of course, should read "single first-class ticket to Lethbridge." All delegates, whether travelling by the special train or by ordinary train, book to Lethbridge direct from the nearest C.P.R. point to their home town. Those not living on the C.P.R. lines will book to the nearest C.P.R. point, obtaining a standard certificate from the local agent, and on reaching the C.P.R. will buy another ticket to Lethbridge, obtaining another standard certificate for the C.P.R. portion of the journey. Please note these instructions carefully. Please note also that each delegate must have his credential card with him at the convention. Additional credential cards can be obtained on application to the Central Office, as also can extra copies of our convention circular No. 13.

On Saturday, Nov. 15, J. G. McKay and Mr. Watson, of Provost, travelled over to Eye Hill and organized a local at that point. The attendance was not large but the new local starts off with ten new paid-up members and a number of others transferred from other locals. J. A. Zender, the secretary, sends in an optimistic report for future expansion and it is expected that more will be heard of Eye Hill Local in the future.

E. A. Fisher-Smith, of Bruderheim, reports in regard to Victoria Union No. 500: "Your circular No. 12 received and will bring it before our next meeting, at which we expect F. A. Walker, M.P.P., to address us. Our Union held a concert on Nov. 14, which was a great success. The schoolroom was crowded and we raised \$19 to help our funds for sending delegates to the convention. Mr. Fluker, our first vice-president was chairman, and had several amusing anecdotes to tell after each item of the program, which consisted of sixteen items (in addition to refreshments), including gramophone solos, songs, recitations, duets and violin solos by different members of the Union and the lady members of their families.

C. O. Nichols, acting secretary for Prominent Heights Local No. 445, reports: "Regular meeting called to order by the president at 2.30. Moved and seconded: That J. Anderson be admitted to membership. Carried. The committee on lumber turned over \$6.95 to the secretary and reported having 133 feet of lumber on hand. This lumber was afterwards purchased by C. O. Nichols. The lumber committee was released from further duties. Inquiries were made in regard to slabs in carload lots and also in regard to well-digging machines, which it was claimed could be hired from the government at nominal sums. The secretary was instructed to write to the General Secretary, at Calgary, in regard to these matters. The matter of sending a delegate to the convention at Lethbridge was then considered, but nothing was decided upon at the time. It was afterwards moved, seconded and carried, that the money turned in by the lumber committee be used to buy one ton of coal and two gallons of coal oil. The order for the coal was placed at \$6.50 per ton. The meeting then adjourned.

Each Guide Worth \$1.00

Anton Sware, of Swan Hill Union, No. 170, recently remitted \$10, \$5 of which is for membership dues, the balance for the Campaign Fund, \$2.50 being the subscription of his Union and \$2.50 from Miquelon Lake Union. Mr. Sware continues: "I am also sending, under separate cover, location of our Union and a few pork packing agreements, signed." After complimenting the executive on their work and expressing

the Union's belief in the Association, the secretary states, "a few of us, who are able to read English, are very proud of The Grain Growers' Guide, and for my part, I think every copy I get is worth \$1.00. We are preparing to send two delegates to the convention this year."

Woman Suffrage and Direct Legislation

Percy Fielding, secretary of the Broken Hill Union, No. 158, reports: "You will no doubt be pleased to hear that the Mannville District Association, U.F.A. is an accomplished fact. The officers, pro tem., are Geo. Reid, of Scotstown, president; P. Fielding, of Broken Hill, secretary; A. M. Gray, of Minburn, and G. Bennett, of Creighton, directors. Each Union sent one delegate to the meeting called, and I think you will have an application in a very short time for a co-operative elevator in Mannville. I also hope to be able to get the Mannville Union resuscitated, as well as some new ones started to the north of the town. The following resolutions were passed at our last meeting, to be placed on the program for the next convention:

(1) "Resolved, that this convention of the U.F.A. demand that both the Dominion and Provincial parliaments extend franchise to women on the same basis as men."

(2) "Resolved, that this convention of the U.F.A. condemn the present Direct Legislation Act and demand that a workable bill be brought before the next session of parliament."

A brief review of the progress of the U.F.A. in the Medicine Hat district may be of interest to many. One of the first unions to be organized here was Maple Leaf Union, No. 504, organized on March 22 of this year in the residence of E. C. Housby. At this meeting R. O. McClay was appointed secretary. The union started out with eleven paid-up members. At first, the union does not seem to have flourished, the growth in its earlier stages being slow. Considerable correspondence was carried on with the secretary, however, which showed that the members of the union were looking ahead and of a progressive spirit. Several matters of local interest were taken up and pushed through to a finish as well as others of more general interest. On May 3 reports show 18 paid-up members. Nine new members were admitted at the meeting. On May 23, sixteen members were present and four new members were admitted. On June 7 nineteen members were present and six applications were favorably received. At this meeting the matter of securing a better road for travelling to Medicine Hat was discussed and means taken to secure same, in addition to such matters as the establishment of a pound district, etc. At this time, however, a temporary set-back seems to have come to the union, but on September 26, twenty-six members were present and seven new members were admitted to the union. On October 4 a report shows that at a meeting held that day, while only six members were present, six new members were admitted to the union, and the union discussed the establishment of a co-operative store at Redcliffe. On October 18, still meeting at the residence of one or other of its members, the roll showed twenty-six members present and six new applications. On November 8, the best meeting of all was held, thirty-four members being present and three new ones received. At this time the union was in touch with Bowell Union on the co-operative store proposition. Mr. Pingle, their local M.P.P., was present to answer questions regarding bad places in the roads and other matters affecting the locality. The work of organizing a rural municipality was also started at this meeting and arrangements made for the joint control of the finances of the union by the president and secretary, the funds being deposited at the bank in the name of the union. Instructions were further issued for obtaining plans of a building 20x32

feet, with estimate of the cost of the lumber for building same, with a view to the union building its own meeting house.

REVIEW OF UNIONS

From Horse Creek Union, No. 347, we get this: "We had a fairly good meeting last Saturday, the first inst. and we are holding our annual general meeting on December 20 at the Horse Creek school-house, at two o'clock in the afternoon. We are going to try and get a good turnout on that date. Our roll is now 80 strong. We have done business to the extent of six thousand and forty-nine dollars up to now this year, and we have a large order in for coal oil and gasoline and also another car of flour and feed. We have arranged for two box socials and dances, the proceeds of which are going towards the delegates' expenses to the convention. We hope to have a third one arranged at an early date, from which we hope to realize enough to cover our convention expenses, also a little for the Union funds. Hoping to have all particulars re the convention in due time.

"ROBT. WHITFIELD, Sec.-Treas.

At the request of F. M. Watson, sec-treas. of the Strathmore Union, the following letter and resolution is reproduced for your attention: I am enclosing a resolution, moved and seconded and unanimously carried at the last meeting of the Strathmore Local: "Resolved, by this Union, that the Executive and Board of Directors elected by the conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta be appointed as the last business at convention, so as to enable delegates to judge better those whom they choose." I shall be glad if you will forthwith publish this in The Guide, asking other Unions for their support.

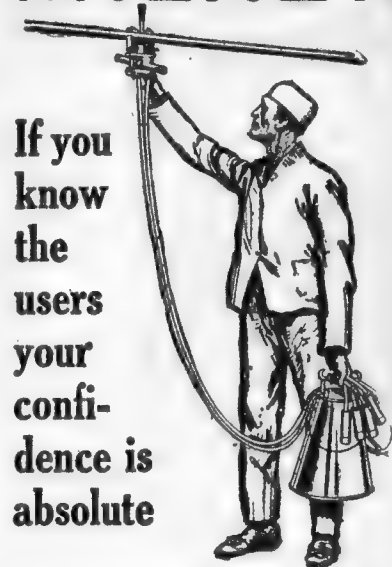
Didsbury Union, No. 12, has twenty-four members paid up to date, and the officers of that union organized, on their own initiative, a new union at Neapolis in the early part of the summer. This union, once strong, was re-organized last year after a period of temporary inactivity.

Penhold Union, No. 13, is credited with thirty-two paid-up members to date. One or two reports of this union have already appeared in The Guide. The membership returns are for the first quarter of this year, nothing having come in very recently, doubtless due to the busy harvest season.

Value of Improvements

The following letter re Value of Improvements, is reproduced at the request of F. W. Godsall, of Cowley: "Now that the new Unearned Increment Tax in Alberta is in force on the sale of our lands, I think it would be wise for the farmers to decide what is the fair value of the cost of improving farm land. It will vary according to the price of contracts in different parts of the province, but the things to be considered are the same. When the stones are picked off, or the brush cleared, and the land broken, disked, and harrowed, the improvement does not end there. It is still improved when next year it is back-set and disked again, but many farmers maintain that the improvement is not perfect till it has been plowed the third time. Seeding, of course, is also to be considered. Now this is a matter we want to settle before the tax collector comes along, by united action. If a farmer's land is worth \$25 to sell, it makes some difference in taxation, where improvements are exempted, if his improvements are worth \$12 an acre or only \$6. It means whether he has to pay taxes on \$13 an acre or \$19; and it is right that improvements should be exempt, and the farmer's labor not taxed. If we value our land too high, remember that we may be taxed on that valuation, but this is the more reason for keeping up the value of our improvements as high as fairly may be. Garden improvements, fencing, and everything else are improvements, as well as manuring the land, but these do not require united action, like improving the soil itself. I think this is a matter for discussion at our U.F.A. meetings. If the first man who is taxed allows his improvements to go at say \$6, it will tend to set the price. Yours truly,
F. W. GODSALL.

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America's shrewdest dairy-men use over 6000 Sharple's Milkers.

A good example is Hershey, the great chocolate man. He put a Sharple's Milker in one of his many dairy barns and tried it out. Then in another barn and another and another, and he now milks twenty-one herds with the Sharple's Milker.

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An average operator milks thirty cows per hour, some milk forty, but we say thirty to be conservative.

It saves money, relieves the help problem, nightmare, and insures more and cleaner milk by making healthier, better cows.

The Milker book is good. Send for it.

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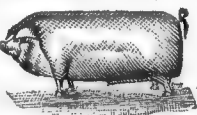
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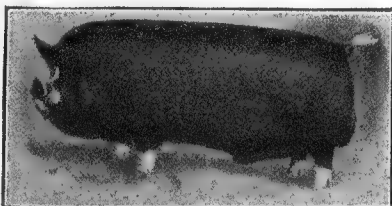
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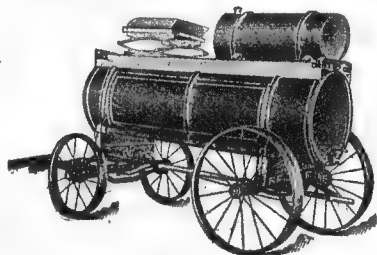


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Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

mail-order system if you are a manufacturer and do not make your own crankshafts. You want to buy 500 and send your specifications to two or three forges and get quotations by mail and you send your order by mail.

It has been said that the mail-order buyer of an engine is not able to get repairs. Do you sell repairs? Are you at all times ready to furnish repairs for any engine you ever built? Recently I furnished a complete set of renewals for an engine that was sold by mail 14 years ago. The parts went to New Zealand. You notice I said "renewals," because I do not believe any of us ought to sell repairs. Give repairs away if you have to, but try and eliminate them from your business. A "repair" suggests patching up a broken part or replacing some defective part that gave way prematurely. You do not furnish repairs for batteries, you send renewals. In Europe they call them spares.

In regard to price, I want to know what is a fair price. It would seem that this ought to be based on four distinct items—cost of material, cost of labor (which added together, constitutes the net shop cost), overhead expense or burden, and then a certain fixed percentage of profit. This is the price the manufacturer ought to get for his engine. Now, if the manufacturer must do his advertising and maintain a selling organization, the burden of such selling expense must call for the same percentage of profit as all other moneys invested. That very naturally raises the total cost to the consumer. The manufacturer who sells through agents or dealers must also advertise and employ salesmen in order to get that business, and I maintain that the same expenditure of money—if he advertised to receive his orders direct from the customer—would give a larger volume of business.

I have in my pocket a dozen cards from representatives of reputable manufacturers who have desired to have us handle their lines. They see in the mail-order business a chance to cover over slack times or get enough money to cover their overhead, or they see enough business in it to keep their employees at work and keep their product coming out in even numbers.

Another thing, our customers always get a late design of engine instead of one that may have been in a dealer's stock for two years. The mail-order man does not ask for credit. He pays cash for what he buys and then goes out and finds a market. There are scallwags in the mail-order business and a man should not sell his engine for a service to which it is not adapted. We are continually sending customers to manufacturers because we do not have an engine for their purpose.

WEANING THE PIGS

A hog that passes the weaning stage without any kind of set back, usually thrives well and grows quickly right along. More injury may be done young pigs during the first two days of their existence than weeks of careful attention can make good. The principal part of the young hog's destiny depends on the brood sow. Careful attention is necessary, for the sow for a few weeks after farrowing is nothing more nor less than a milking machine. Nothing enhances the growth of the litter more than an ever plentiful supply of milk, and pigs that have plenty of other feed with the milk of a well slopped sow, for eight weeks, will ordinarily have much the start of those weaned at five or six weeks, no matter how much food and attention the earlier weaned pigs may have had. Breeders have different times for weaning pigs, those who wish to raise two litters in the year generally wean at early ages. Others leave the young pigs with the sow till they are eight, nine, and ten weeks old. By the time the young pigs are three weeks old they will likely begin to show a desire for other food, as well as their mother's milk, and will commence trying their mother's feed, and nibbling at grass. They should then have access to a small trough, and be given a little sweet milk, two or three times a day; just what they will clean up, adding a little more as they grow older, along with some

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scalded bran, shorts, or chop made into the form of a gruel. Keep the troughs clean and do not allow the food in them to get stale. When young pigs are thus taught to feed at the trough they rarely get much of a set-back when weaned, while others that have got nothing but the sow's milk take weeks to make up what they lose at weaning time.

Many breeders allow the sow to wean the pigs herself, which she will naturally do, but when the pigs are taken from the sow, it is a good plan to leave a couple of the smallest with her for a few days, so that they may draw the milk from her, and so prevent injury from that source; besides it helps to bring the small fellows along.

As weaning time approaches the sow may be fed less milk forming food and she will eventually go dry. Dry sows should have a separate pasture of their own and they should be fed growth-making rather than fat-forming foods.

Young pigs should be fed for growth, rather than fat; if the pig at eight weeks old is thin, then there is something wrong, and things have not been going right. Give them plenty of sunshine and exercise, and they will thrive all right. Dry quarters, especially dry sleeping places, are essential. They do not need an abundance of bedding, as the bedding is sometimes allowed to remain too long before being cleared out, and thus becomes filthy. Give a moderate quantity of bedding, and clean it out often. Coburn, writing on swine in America, says:

"Damp beds and pens are a tax not only on the vitality of the pigs, but on the feed bin, and afford the conditions under which germs multiply. The preventative is abundant sunshine."

One writer has said that some breeders and feeders spend money enough for disinfectants and cholera cures to pay the interest on the national debt, and likely the men who are spending the most money for loud smelling disinfectants are the ones who fail to appreciate nature's best gift to man—sunshine. It is the source of life to vegetable and animal. The wood and coal we feed our fires with are but stored-up sunshine. Sunshine warms and cheers. It is essential to health. Its power to destroy germs of disease is really a new discovery.

Our mothers knew the value of sunshine as a sweetener of milk crocks and feather beds, but the why they knew not; but so long as they loved tidiness and sweetness in the milk-room and home, and were careful to keep the crocks and beds sweet by exposure to the sun they were killing microbes just as surely as did the scientist who proved his work and gave us the result of his patient effort.

SASKATCHEWAN ROAD DRAG COMPETITION

The road drag competition inaugurated by the Board of Highway Commissioners for the months of June, July, August and September, 1913, had several distinctive objects in view. The first and foremost of which was to demonstrate by actual use on roads of widely different soil texture that the split log drag, or modifications or improvements thereof, is not only the cheapest but also the best adapted implement for road maintenance. Furthermore, to bring home to the travelling public and the ratepayers in the rural districts the fact that it is far easier and less expensive to keep a road once properly built in repair than to rebuild the same road completely every few years, besides having the inconvenience of deep ruts and mud in wet weather. Also to get an idea of what it will cost on the average to drag a mile of road for the season, the kind of drag best adapted to the work and the difference in the roads that were treated with the drag during the season and those not so treated. As to the first part, the adaptability and economic usefulness of the drag for road maintenance. This has been proved beyond a doubt wherever the work has been carried on conscientiously and at the proper time, i.e., at such a time after each rain when the road to be treated was in such condition that the drag would work evenly and smoothly. In some instances the operators waited too long, and the road got too dry. When in such a state on heavy clay roads which were badly cut up, during wet weather the drag would leave a row of hard lumps and,

on soft loam roads, a ridge of dust and fine dry soil along the middle and it would take several draggings at the proper time to get the road into good shape again. As regards the difference in the drags used, it seems to be immaterial whether it is a log drag, steel shod, or one of the many different kinds of manufactured steel drags on the market. The main thing is to have the drag used intelligently, that is, at the proper time and in such a way that by making it either light or heavy (by loading it down), and hitched square or at different angles, it will do the most good. The cost of dragging varied greatly. The lowest per mile was in Rural Municipality 39, \$5.00; the highest in Rural Municipality 301, \$32.50. Fourteen rural municipalities did the work for between five and ten dollars; seven for between ten and fifteen dollars; five for between fifteen and twenty dollars, and only one paid \$32.50 per mile. The average for the 27 municipalities who furnished a detailed report is \$11.33 per mile for the season. If the average life of a graded road that has no attention paid to it, is taken as four years, when it would have to be rebuilt, and the cost of rebuilding at about \$300.00 per mile, it will be readily seen that if the drag were used properly at an average cost of \$12.00 to \$15.00 per mile such upkeep would only amount to from \$48.00 to \$60.00 per mile for the full four years, a saving of at least \$250.00 for each mile, aside from the fact that such a road would be always in the best possible shape for travel. The report of the judges has been received and, according to this report the prizes have been awarded as follows:

District No. 1

Prize. Rural Municipality.	
1st—Montmartre No. 125	\$200.00
2nd—Estevan No. 5	150.00
3rd—Walpole, No. 92	125.00
4th—Fertile Belt, No. 183	100.00
5th—Wolseley, No. 155	75.00

District No. 2

1st—Sherwood, No. 159	200.00
2nd—Key West, No. 70	150.00
3rd—The Gap, No. 39	125.00
4th—Francis, No. 127	100.00
5th—Caledonia, No. 99	75.00

District No. 3

1st—Swift Current, No. 137 ..	200.00
2nd—Pinto Creek, No. 75	150.00
3rd—Battle River, No. 438	125.00
4th—Rudy, No. 284	100.00
5th—Morse, No. 165	75.00

District No. 4

1st—Rosthern, No. 403	200.00
2nd—Eldersley No. 427	150.00
3rd—Prince Albert, No. 461 ..	125.00
4th—Grant, No. 372	100.00
5th—Laird, No. 404	75.00

District No. 5

1st—St. Philips, No. 301	200.00
2nd—Blucher, No. 343	150.00
3rd—Rosedale, No. 283	125.00
4th—Wood Creek, No. 281	100.00
5th—Livingston, No. 331	75.00

The competition has demonstrated beyond a doubt what it was inaugurated for, namely that the road drag is the cheapest, most economical to use, and best adapted implement for the maintenance of earth roads.

SELECTING THE BROOD SOW

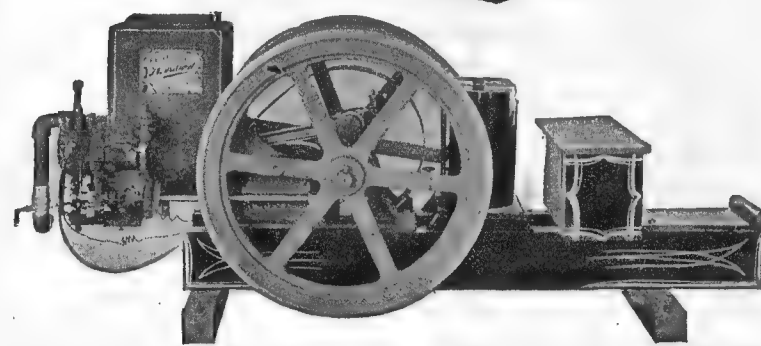
The sow to be kept for breeding purposes should be selected from the best animals in the herd. While there is not the marked difference in the sexes, which we get in the cow and mare, still there is quite a difference and a sow to be used as a breeder should have a much smoother forehead and a lighter, finer neck than the male animal. She should be broad between the eyes, clean and trim round the throat, deep and smooth on the shoulders, with a straight, wide, deeply ribbed back. The ribs ought to be well sprung, the sides straight and deep, the hams strong and well rounded, with a long compact body, standing on fairly short strong legs. There ought to be lots of heart room, and a deep capacious body from end to end. Sows with conformations as above described, generally possess strong, hardy constitutions, without which no sow can raise a strong, healthy litter. The general consensus of opinion among hog men is that long bodied sows are the most prolific breeders, although length

Continued on Page 24

Farming for Profit

The average farmer does not realize how much he pays out during the year for having his grain ground; the time he wastes in taking it to the chopper; sawing his wood by hand or having it sawed; hiring labor to turn the grindstone, fanning mill, feed chopper and pumping water. Your wife will have a "Smile that won't rub off" if you will buy for her a Gasoline Engine to do the washing and turn the wringer. All of this can be accomplished with

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THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, by Louis F. Post. This is the most practical book written on this subject and to the uninformed will answer every question. We recommend it above all others for general reading.....35 cents

THE LOST ISLAND, by Vescellus and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. This is the story of a shipwreck in which the survivors were cast away upon an uninhabited island where they found the title already held by another. 10 cents per copy; four copies 25 cents.

THE PROGRESS OF LAND VALUES TAXATION IN CANADA, by F. J. Dixon. 5 cents per copy; six copies 25 cents.

THE SINGLE TAX—WHAT IT IS AND WHY WE URGE IT, by Henry George. 5 cents per copy; six copies 25 cents.

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MOSES, by Henry George. 5 cents per copy; six copies 25 cents.

THE STORY OF MY DICTATORSHIP. This booklet shows how the taxation of land values will work out in practical application. 5 cents per copy; six copies 25 cents.

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Manitoba

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President.

To the Secretary:

After one year's experience of our scheme to supply farm help on the advanced fare basis, we have decided to continue the scheme, and have already all arrangements completed for next year's business.

The principal difficulty we have had this year was the securing of passages in the spring in ocean steamers. To obviate that difficulty we have already arranged for fortnightly sailings of 25 or more, commencing last week in January and continuing to the middle of May, so that we will be in a position to supply a man at any time during the winter, unless something unforeseen occurs to interfere with our plans.

All applications for men will be received this year through our Associations; the secretaries will be supplied with application forms in a few days for the convenience of members; when filled in send the application to this office. We want our members to have any advantage that comes from this method of supplying help. Besides, where our members get into the habit of conferring with one another about the supply of help, it will have a tendency to protect them against the men leaving without warning by being enticed away by someone else. A satisfactory supply of farm help will never be secured by the "Hit and Miss" method that now obtains, and which is proving so unsatisfactory to both farmer and laborer. This is one of the live questions our Associations can well afford to take up with vigor, with a view of solving the problem by concerted action on the broad principle of "Help One Another."

Where men from the Old Country are engaged for a year, it is an advantage to have them come early in the winter so that they can get acquainted with their place and familiar with the methods of the employer before the busy summer season commences.

In order to secure permanent help, there is a disposition among our farmers to furnish a cottage for a man with a family to live in. This is an excellent idea if the right kind of a man could be secured, as he could not pick up and leave on the smallest provocation. On the other hand, if he was unsatisfactory it would be more difficult to get rid of him. To obviate that difficulty we propose to supply a farmer who is prepared to engage a man with a family and furnish a cottage for him, with a man on trial for five or six months, and if his services are satisfactory, have his family sent for, thus forming an attachment that would be an incentive to him to give more loyal service.

Have this farm help proposition discussed at your next meeting, get any one of your members who wants to hire a man for a year to send in his application as soon as possible, so that we can be in a position to supply his man when needed any time after the end of January.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
R. McKENZIE, Secretary.

LANTERN LECTURE DRAWING LARGE CROWDS

That the farmers of Manitoba are taking a keen interest in the work of the Grain Growers' Association and The Guide is being shown at every town at which the Grain Growers' lantern lecture is given. Large audiences are turning out at the different points along the route to learn all about what the organized farmers are doing to improve conditions.

The lecture is under the direction of R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, director of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and W. B. Meneer, of St. Louis, another prominent member of the Association. These two men are equipped with a splendid lantern and the lecture is descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement. The lecture also shows that many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their or-

ganizations, and that further improvements and reforms which are very much needed will be secured in the same way. Every western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal ought to attend these meetings.

The lecturers show a large number of colored lantern views which are well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:—

1—Appropriate cartoons, giving a political history of the times from an independent standpoint.

2—Interesting photographs and views of the co-operative movement in the Old Country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

3—Photographs of the terminal elevators at Fort William operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the company in British Columbia; the home of The Grain Growers' Guide and many others too numerous to mention.

Last, but not least, they show a number of comic pictures to amuse the young folks.

A large number of western farmers do not realize the immense power for good the Association is. It is to help the Association and to enlighten these men as to reforms for which The Guide and the organized farmers are fighting that this campaign of education has been planned.

Napinka

A representative gathering of farmers attended the lecture at this point on November 21. Great interest was taken in the lecture, which was very ably delivered; also in the cartoons and illustrations shown on the screen. Everyone present thoroughly enjoyed the lecture.

Melita

A remarkably good meeting was held at Melita on the night of November 22. A. M. Campbell took the chair. Great enthusiasm was displayed and the lecture and various cartoons shown were enjoyed by all. About 125 people were present and much of the success of the meeting was due to the efforts put forth by Messrs. Williams, Campbell and Lennox.

MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD

Killarney	Dec. 3
Holmfild	Dec. 5
Cartwright	Dec. 6
Mather	Dec. 8
Clearwater	Dec. 9
Crystal City	Dec. 10
Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Snowflake	Dec. 12
Manitou	Dec. 13
Darlingford	Dec. 15
Thornhill	Dec. 16
Morden	Dec. 17
Plum Coulee	Dec. 18
Morris	Dec. 19
Emerson	Dec. 20

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THE CANADIAN LAWYER

OR HOW THE FARMER CAN KEEP OUT OF LAW SUITS

"The Canadian Lawyer," is the name of a book that will protect farmers against the sharp practice of lawyers, agents, or any person else who might like to get a farmer into a tight place.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple, everyday language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the service of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice. Every farmer loses a lot of time and more or less money during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law-suits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a

simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would ever have occasion to use. Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully—how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills. This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system, which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and everything else that a farmer would require to study. 453 pages. \$2.10.

BOOK DEPT. : GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

The Guide Referendum

MEN'S BALLOT

The questions contained in The Guide Referendum have now been under consideration for upwards of two months, and all readers should now be ready to mark their ballot. This is the men's ballot; that for the lady of the house will be found on page 20. Simply mark "Yes" or "No" (no other words) opposite each question, sign below, cut out the ballot and mail it at once to

**The Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg : Manitoba**

Questions:

1	Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?	
2	Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?	
3	Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?	
4	Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values? Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.	
5	Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?	
6	Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?	
7	Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?	
8	Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?	
9	Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?	
10	Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?	
11	Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?	

SIGN HERE

Name

Post Office

Province

NOTE.—The ballot will be secret. No names will be published or divulged, but we ask for signature as evidence of good faith and to ensure that no person marks more than one ballot. The returns will be compiled by provinces, and published as soon as possible. The qualification of voters is that they be readers of The Guide and twenty-one years of age.

Agriculture in Argentina

Continued from Page 7

of flour were exported. There were 306 flour mills in operation and the output for one year was valued at almost \$50,000,000. Canada's total exports of wheat flour last year amounted to 3,738,836 barrels, valued at \$10,034,064.

Argentina's soil, while rich, is decidedly inferior to our own virgin prairies. The advantage Canada has in fertility of land is reflected in the average yield per acre. In 1911, the average of all wheat raised in Canada was 21 4-5 bushels, and in 1912, slightly less than 20 1/2 bushels. Argentina's yield for the five-year period ending 1909, averaged 11.6 bushels per acre. It is only fair, however, to note that Argentina's average wheat yield is being steadily increased at the rate of over 2 bushels in 10 years by the introduction of more up-to-date methods.

Her mild climate is usually cataloged among Argentina's assets, but Canada need not regret the rigors of her winter when the Spaniards and Italians flocking to Argentina are compared with the British, American and other sturdy races which are coming in ever increasing numbers to make homes for themselves in the Dominion.

Marketing His Wheat

When it comes to marketing his wheat, the Argentine farmer has both handicaps and advantages which the Canadian grain grower does not share. The crop from South America finds its way to the world's market in the early spring, just when it is most keenly wanted to complete the supplies drawn from Canada and other exporting nations. A large share of the Argentine grain fields are within 100 miles of deep water and practically all the wheat is raised within 400 miles of ocean steamers. Most of the wheat shipping ports are on the River Plate and its tributaries. The Plate is nearly 100 miles wide at its mouth, and is the result of the confluence of two rivers, the Parana and the Uruguay. The important export city, Rosario, is on the Parana, 190 miles north of Buenos Aires. For 400 miles the Plate and the Parana are navigable for large vessels, thus putting most of the wheat-fields practically on or near the seaboard. Bahia Blanca, on the Atlantic, is a great wheat city, and a railroad centre as well. Immense sums have been spent on elevators, modern docks and other machinery, but the grain export business has been increasing faster than the facilities could be found.

A Great City

Buenos Aires, however, is not only the capital of the republic, but the commercial metropolis and the chief seaport. Its population in 1911 was 1,319,747 or more than our last census gave to Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and Hamilton (our six largest cities) combined. Indeed, this South American city lacked only 3,000 of having the combined population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Buenos Aires has made every effort to facilitate the grain trade in a thoroughly modern style. Extensive dock works and large elevators have been built, but the export commerce is growing so rapidly that it is hard to keep pace. Needless to say, many railway systems centre here.

Railways and Interior Storage

In the absence of navigable rivers, apart from the two mentioned, an enormous railway system has been built up. Early in 1913, the mileage was 19,240, compared with Canada's 26,727 miles. The Argentine railways, chiefly built and owned by English capitalists, were designed chiefly for the wheat carrying trade. Each line has devoted its energy to pushing itself as far inland, so as to tap as much farm land as possible.

Without any sort of co-operation or national systems, branch lines are very rare, and cross country traffic is quite neglected. It is surprising that when the railways were built so largely for wheat transportation, so few conveniences are provided at the stations for unloading the wagons or loading the grain on cars. Till recently few warehouses were available for the small farmer and even where they exist the Italian grain grower would pile his wheat outdoors and let it deteriorate

rather than pay the charges for storing it. The government, however, has recently compelled the railway companies to provide free storage for all grain for shipment. Car shortages are very acute when the harvest is good and what with congestion at the docks and inadequate rolling stock, a crop must sometimes be kept locally for a whole year before it can be moved to a port. The old English car, with a capacity from 10 to 18 tons, is the one most in use, but the railways are now getting American cars, which hold from 30 to 40 tons. The freight rates vary from 5 to 15 cents per bushel, depending on distance to seaport. When the farms are more than 20 miles from the local railway stations, the hauling charges range from 7 to 11 cents a bushel. All the grain is marketed in bags and is generally hauled to the railway station in big two or four-wheeled wagons. Oxen and mules are commonly used. The bags of wheat are stacked in great piles at the railway stations. The cost of these bags must be added to those other handicaps of the Argentine farmer, bad roads, absence of interior elevators, car shortage, high freight rates and inadequate facilities in the shipping ports. From the seaboard to Europe the freight rate, notwithstanding the immense distance, is as low as 6 cents a bushel, ranging from that to 12 cents, depending on the season and the return cargo. Tramp ships of 2,500 to 6,000 tons carry most of the wheat to the world's markets.

No Government Inspection

No system of government inspection has ever been tried in Argentina. Exporters are opposed to it and in only a few cases do they care for private inspection. Buyers are supposed to inspect the wheat at railway stations by thrusting a pointed tube into each bag and bringing out a sample. This inspection is made as the bags are carried by the peons or native workers past the inspector from the pile to the freight car, and it goes without saying that such a hasty inspection is open to all sorts of errors. Nearly all the wheat must be reinspected, sorted or cleaned at the ports before exporting, and this occasions much delay and annoyance. Little official grading is done in Argentina, and where something of the sort is attempted, as by the Rosario Board of Trade, the grading is not very strict. Buyers prefer to rely on their own judgment and knowledge as to weight, cleanness, etc., rather than on a strict official grading as in Canada and elsewhere.

Other Agricultural Products

While Argentina has achieved importance chiefly as a wheat exporting country, there are other respects in which its competition must be seriously felt by Canada. The actual money value of the 1910 wheat crop was \$136,000,000, while corn came second with a value of \$100,000,000. About 8,000,000 acres are at present under corn, and in 1910 the exports amounted to 230,000,000 bushels. Linseed and oats followed, being worth about \$53,000,000 and \$11,650,000 respectively. The alfalfa crop is worth a great deal, but as none is exported, this item can be struck out when considering competition. More than half of the corn raised is available for export, this year's surplus over home requirements being estimated at about 5,000,000 tons. Peaches, apples, grapes and sugar cane are other products, though as yet there is no surplus for export.


The Livestock Industry

As to livestock, Argentina has undoubtedly a great future. It is one of the leading horse countries in the world, now supporting 8,000,000 horses. Cattle number 33,484,188, sheep 77,303,517, pigs 1,824,550 and about one million mules. How does Canada compare in the livestock industry? Last year we had 2,336,800 horses, 6,983,700 cattle, 2,360,600 sheep and 2,656,400 swine. From Argentina's stock-raising activities have grown extensive frozen meat and dairying industries. The export of livestock is being superseded by exports of chilled and frozen meats. In 1911, 72,236 tons of beef were exported and 60,920 tons of mutton and lamb. The republic

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What of the Future?

Only the future can tell how serious a rival Argentina will prove to Canada. But it seems clear that at the present time, notwithstanding both the natural and man-made obstacles in the way of the republic, it shows up to advantage in several respects when compared with Canada. The agricultural exports of Argentina last year amounted to \$278,180,572, compared with Canada's \$155,354,029. And how much more our Southern rivals will produce when the educational propaganda in better farming methods begins to bear fruit cannot be estimated. The agricultural colleges of the United States are sending large numbers of their graduates every year to co-operate with the Argentine government in improving native methods of cultivating the soil and marketing the crops. All told, Argentina is worth watching for the next few years.

LAWYERS NOT NECESSARY AS LAW MAKERS

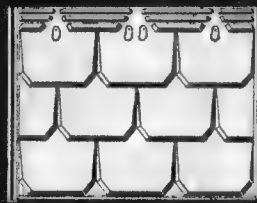
The passing of the Underwood Tariff Bill in the United States is bringing unstinted praise to President Woodrow Wilson. The measure is very largely the creation of his own brain and to him very largely is due the credit for its speedy passage through the two houses. His work in this connection, as well as throughout his administration is a direct refutation of the claim that a lawyer is necessary to administer the affairs of a nation. President Wilson was a school teacher, then a professor and then a university president before entering into the realm of politics. He acquired a theoretical knowledge of politics probably unequaled by anyone in the United States and is now proceeding to put those theories into practice. His excellent work has in a very large measure called fresh attention to the desirability of having business men or trained students and thinkers as law makers instead of so many lawyers.

In both Canada and the United States and to a lesser extent in Great Britain there is a growing tendency on the part of the electors to reject lawyers when they present themselves at the polls. It is felt that lawyers spend too much time in hair splitting controversies and end up by making laws so involved and complicated that it requires another set of lawyers to interpret the measures which have been placed on the statute books. Apparently there is need in both countries for more business men and fewer lawyers in our legislative halls. In Canada, there are 75 lawyers and 7 notaries or a total of 82 professional law makers out of a total membership of 221, or over 37 per cent. In the United States, lawyers number 220 out of a total membership of 391 in Congress and 39 out of 91 Senators, or over one-half in each house. In the British Parliament, lawyers number less than one-seventh of the total membership, which may account for the reputation the British House of Commons possesses of being the "finest deliberative body in the world." We, in Canada, could get along with fewer lawyers in Parliament and more practical business men.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

BRITISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Mr. Pease unfolded the new educational program on Tuesday, in a singularly clear and informed statement of educational policy. The present bill is a small one, but he really sketched a system of national education renovated from top to bottom. The unborn babe is to gain something from schools in mother-craft, the infant is to pass at an early age into a new form of nursery school; childhood gains by the removal of the "Cockerton" restriction on subjects taught as well as by more physical training, school-baths, playing-fields and medical treatment. The period of compulsory attendance is to be extended; and the pathway to higher education is then to be made smooth, partly by a compulsory provision of suitable schools, but still more by the co-ordination of existing miscellaneous schools, "academies," and polytechnics. In the highest stages of all, where universities, training colleges and Imperial technical institutes hover between the "local" and the "national," Provincial Councils, covering large areas, are to combine delegated powers from local authorities with financial support from the national treasury. From the cradle to the grave, the crooked places of our educational highway are made straight, the rough places plain.—The Nation.

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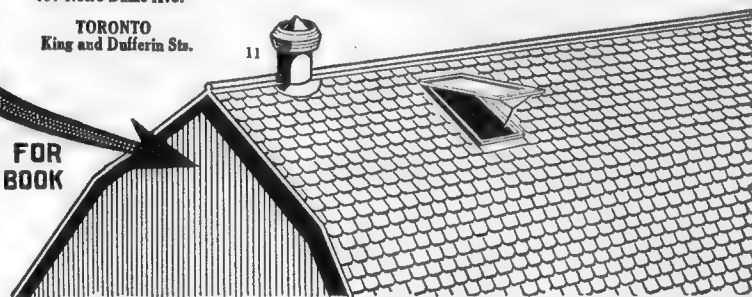
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The Guide Referendum

WOMEN'S BALLOT

The questions contained in The Guide Referendum have now been under consideration for upwards of two months, and all readers should now be ready to mark their ballot. This is the women's ballot; that for the man of the house will be found on page 18. Simply mark "Yes" or "No" (no other words) opposite each question, sign below, cut out the ballot and mail it at once to

The Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg : Manitoba

Questions:

1	Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?
2	Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?
3	Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?
4	Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values? Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
5	Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?
6	Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?
7	Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?
8	Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
9	Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?
10	Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?
11	Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

SIGN HERE

Name (Mrs. or Miss)

Post Office

Province

NOTE.—The ballot will be secret. No names will be published or divulged, but we ask for signature as evidence of good faith and to ensure that no person marks more than one ballot. The returns will be compiled by provinces, and published as soon as possible. The qualification of voters is that they be readers of The Guide and twenty-one years of age.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONCERNING A WOMEN'S CONVENTION AT LETHBRIDGE

When Mr. Woodbridge was down to the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. we had a long chat about the projected women's convention to be held in connection with the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta at Lethbridge in January.

Mr. Woodbridge would like to know as nearly as is possible at so early a date about how many women would be able to attend this meeting so that as secretary of the Association he may make the arrangements for hall accommodation accordingly.

As I said to the women of Saskatchewan last winter, don't sit down and say: "I would dearly love to go, but of course I can't get away." Every mother's daughter of us can be spared if we only thought so. We are all too prone to think that the world would stop stock still in its tracks if anything happened to ourselves.

Sometimes it is a comforting reflection that when the very best of people have died the world hasn't done any more than give a quick gasp before it went quietly on with its accustomed business in apparent forgetfulness.

Please don't think that I am making light of the many and urgent demands upon the farm mother, for I know how imperative they seem and are, but it is for the mother's sake that I am anxious that she should drop them for a little while and get out into new sights and sounds and hear new thoughts expressed. It will make a happy break in the winter and inspire her to do her work better when she returns to it.

So please don't dismiss the idea of going to the Alberta convention before you have entertained it. Think it over and see if there is any real reason why you should not go before you decide against it—and remember you are only living once.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A QUESTION AND AN ANSWER

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you kindly forward enclosed letter to Anxious in reply to her letter of October 22 in G.G.G. I always take pleasure in reading your Sunshine page. I don't know if there is anything to do before one can write to the page, but I saw where Lancashire Lass was asking how to stiffen dark prints. I will send what I know. I liked her letter very much and how she earned her sink and pump. Well, that is how I try to help on the homestead. I do baking for bachelors and anything else. I am going to try and ship a few chickens, too, this fall. I wonder if anyone can tell me how to make good soap for washing clothes as the washing seems so hard to get clean. Some day I'll try and get a washing machine and that will help it some.

To stiffen dark prints: Pour one quart of boiling water over one teaspoonful of gelatine which has been soaked in a little cold water, strain and use lukewarm. Use instead of starch and there will be no streaks in your dark clothes.

Now I must close this scribble or else you will get tired of reading it. With best wishes to all. I will sign myself

EARNER.

WOMEN NEED STIRRING UP

Dear Miss Beynon:—As it has been a long time since I wrote my other letter I will try and steal a little more room in the Sunshine page. We have been blessed with a fine son since I wrote my other letter. He is now eight months old. As my other two children are girls the little boy was very welcome in our home. I received the silk quilt patches from Doras and thank her very much for them.

I am in favor of votes for women and I think the cartoon in the issue of November 12 is the best I have seen in our paper. And, dear sisters, is it not enough to make men ashamed of themselves to see such a cartoon printed?

But the women in this neighborhood do not seem to be very much interested in woman's suffrage. But I think it is because we need somebody that could hustle around and stir them up. I am afraid I have stayed too long now. I will close and sign myself again as

HOOISER.

A PIONEER

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find 5 cents in stamps for which please send me your book, "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I am at a loss to know how to answer the children any longer.

I wish we could say that the hard times were past, although they are going by. My husband and I have been in here nearly four years. His first load of lumber and effects was hauled 160 miles with oxen, it taking him nine days to cover this distance as there was practically no trail. The following spring the children and I came out from Ontario and we travelled out to the homestead with oxen, sixty miles. Our nearest neighbor that summer was 4½ miles, but today we are in the midst of a very prosperous settlement, providing the price of grain was just. When possible I read the Country Homemakers' columns and enjoy it very much, as well as the entire paper. Wishing you and all your readers a happy Xmas season.

ANOTHER YOUNG OLD TIMER.

Was very much interested in your account of pioneer life. Wish it had been longer.

F. M. B.

TURNIPS AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR PUMPKINS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you please send me the book "How to Teach the Truth to Children" for which I am enclosing 5 cents. Since we came out on the prairie our little ones have been asking some very pointed questions. I find it very lonely out here and enjoy your pages very much every week.

I wonder if any of your readers have ever tried using turnips instead of pumpkin for pie. Just cook turnips and put through colander and use the same as pumpkin.

I think the laws out here are very unjust to us women. Wishing your club every success. I will sign myself

LONELY.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7999—Fancy Draped Coat, 34 to 42 bust.
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8014—Two-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.
7812—Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Square, Round or High Neck, Short or Long Sleeves, with or without Shirring at Long Waist Line and Belt.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A NORTH DAKOTA CORN GROWER

Last year the North Dakota Better-Farming Association started a state-wide corn contest for boys—the report does not say why the girls were not included. For the purposes of this contest the state was divided into two sections, north and south, with prizes given to each.

In the southern section the prize winner last year grew 71 bushels, in the northern section 68 bushels. This year an eleven year old boy in the southern section grew 106.7 bushels of mature corn on an acre of ground. He won the \$75 prize for his section of the state and I believe the \$100 sweepstake prize for the highest yield in the entire state, besides having the corn to sell.

Won't that boy be a great farmer when he grows up to be a man if he keeps on at that rate? I wonder how many of our boys could do as well with wheat crops as those boys did with corn.

Perhaps the agricultural societies of our own country will start something like that one of these days and then we will find out how many real farmers there are among our Western boys.

DIXIE PATTON.

LITTLE ELSIE

Little Elsie was six years old. She was a cute little girl, but she was a great nuisance to her mother. She would always be into everything before her mother could turn around to see what she was doing.

One day Elsie came running out into the kitchen where her mother was busy at something and said, "Please, mamma, I want to go out to play."

"Well," replied her mother, "you may go out and play, but remember not to go near the little colts by the fence."

So Elsie ran out to play, but before her mother noticed she was off to where the colts were. As her quick eye caught a glimpse of a little white colt, she said to herself, "I do wish I could get on his back." She stood wondering for a while until she thought of a plan. "I'll just get on top of the fence and get on his back that way."

So she got on top of the fence, but as the little colt was eating quietly right beside the fence, it did not notice Elsie, so when she tried to get on his back he kicked up his heels and ran away, but Elsie tumbled head over heels over the fence. She jumped up as quick as she fell down and said, "That wicked little colt, I am going to tell mamma about it," but as she started to run to the house the old gobbler caught hold of her red dress. No matter how she tried, she could not make him loosen his hold, but just then the pig came along and scared the gobbler away with his grunt. "Good for you, little piggy!" said Elsie.

As she walked toward the house, a wasp came and settled on her neck and stung her. "Oh! Oh!" she cried, "I am stung; that mean little wasp, I'll tell mamma about it and mamma will give it a licking."

So once more she started to run, but as she was running along she tumbled over Rover, the dog, who was taking a nap in the sun. This time she got up without saying a word and got safely to the house. She was just about out of breath with running and tumbling, but at last she could tell her mother what had happened.

"Well," said her mother, "that will teach you to be more careful next time." But through all her tumbling she was not one bit hurt, excepting that the wasp stung her.

SARAH HELGASON.

Swan River, Man., age 13.

AN ADVENTURE WITH INDIANS

At the base of the Rocky Mountains was a little house nestled among pine and spruce trees. The inmates of this house numbered three, namely, John Ross, his daughter, Jane, and son, Frank.

Frank was a bright cheery boy of twelve years. He could hunt, fish and trap as well as his father. He never went to town but about three times a year.

One night, as he lay in bed, he heard a noise in the hen-house. He quickly jumped out of bed and, snatching his

gun, ran to the hen-house. Just as he was going in the door, he felt a heavy blow on the head and knew no more.

When he awoke he found himself in a wigwam. An old squaw sat beside him. He was very much frightened and asked her how he came there. The old squaw smiled and said, "You kill our horse, we kill you." Frank knew that this was a falsehood. He was just thinking of some way to escape when the chief of the tribe came in. He said a few words to the squaw, then said to Frank, "You come with me." Frank followed him wondering what was going to happen. He saw some children standing near a tree with switches in their hands. The chief led Frank to the tree and tied him with a strong rope. A warrior, whose name was Deerslayer, began to beat a drum. The children now began to dance around Frank and hit him with their switches. Oh, how they hurt! "Oh," he moaned, "shall I never see my father and sister again?"

The rope was now taken off him. The chief came forward and said, "We'll let you get to that tree, then you run home fast, if we catch you we hang you." Frank saw that this was his only chance to escape. He began to shake all over as he thought of what his fate might be.

The chief said "Go!" Frank ran very fast, with the Indians close behind him. About a quarter of a mile ahead he saw some lumber. So he ran with all possible speed and soon found a hiding place among the ferns and closely grown willows. Soon after the Indians came through flourishing their hatchets and uttering loud cries. They passed through without seeing Frank. About fifteen minutes afterwards he jumped up and ran quickly to the far end of the timber. There he saw a hollow log and crawled into it. He was not there very long before he heard the Indians coming back. They were talking very loud and said that they would search the timber well for him.

When two hours had passed he jumped up and ran for some timber a mile ahead. He was running lightly through the timber when he came upon three of his friends. When they heard what had happened to him, they felt very glad that he had escaped. They took him home to this father.

ETTA MacDONALD.

Shoal Lake, Man., age 12.

OUR ADVENTURE WITH WOLVES

As a young Eskimo traveller and myself were driving in a light sleigh, in one of the coldest parts of Russia, we heard a constant howl coming from the Northwest.

"What is it?" I asked of the lad. "Wolves," he answered, "and I think they are on our trail."

The lad was not mistaken, for in ten minutes we could see about twenty grey savages, swiftly nearing us. We had but fifteen bullets and an old-fashioned rifle, which belonged to me.

Well knowing that he was a better shot than myself, I handed the gun to him. The lad was a good shot and did not miss killing when he shot. When one wolf was hit the rest would pounce upon it and devour it, thus giving us a chance to gain on them. At last the shells gave out. The lad and I jumped and, striking the leader over the head, we ran to a near-by tree, up which we climbed. The lad took out his red handkerchief and began to wave it. The wolves, who were at the foot of the tree, took fright and fled at the sight of the red handkerchief.

After a hour or two we ventured to come down, when we heard sleigh-bells. Starting in the direction from which the sound came, we soon met a party of hunters. They asked us to come with them, which we did, and soon were safe in their house.

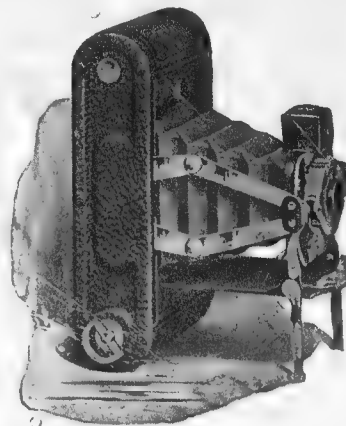
The horses, which had broken loose from the sleigh, had fled to a Russian's cottage, where they found shelter. Early the next morning the young Eskimo and myself, along with the Russians, went out to look for the broken sleigh, which we found almost buried in a snowdrift. So I am glad to say that ended our perilous adventure with wolves.

WALLACE SHOWMAN.

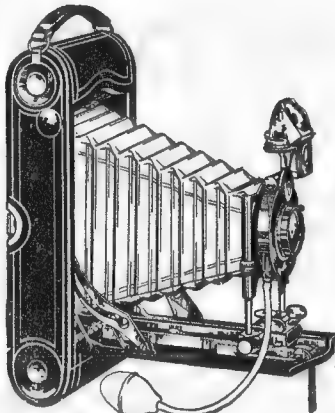
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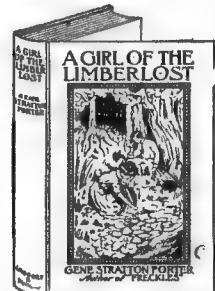
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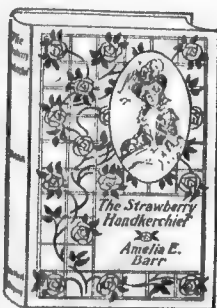
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Laurier for Free Food

Liberal Leader Announces New Policy
of His Party

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced the new policy of his party on Wednesday last, when he declared in favor of absolute free trade in food. Sir Wilfrid's speech was made at Hamilton, before six hundred members of the Federated Liberal Clubs of Ontario, who were roused to a high pitch of enthusiasm by the ex-premier's vigorous eloquence.

Sir Wilfrid dealt with the naval question and the issues, imperial and national, involved in its solution. He reiterated the consecration of Liberalism to the working out of Canada's destiny as a self-respecting, responsible nation of an imperial sisterhood of nations, and proceeded:

High Cost of Living

"But what is of immediate interest to the people of Canada today? Not the price of Dreadnoughts. There is one which at this moment engages the minds of the Canadian people from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean; it is a far more prosaic and far more vital question. It is the question of the high cost of living (cheers). I told you at the beginning, that new problems are continually arising, there are latent forces which, unnoticed, silent and unforeseen, work out problems which were never dreamed of. This is one of them.

"Sir, a table of statistics lately compiled by the British Board of Trade, which is known for its accuracy, has stated that the cost of living had increased 7 per cent. in Great Britain during the last decade, and in Canada 51 per cent. (Murmurs of Oh! Oh! My). Now, just one point here. Reflect that Canada produces yearly two hundred million bushels of wheat, while the local consumption is only 50,000,000 bushels, and the surplus has to find a market abroad. Up to this time practically the only market has been the market of Great Britain. If, then, we reflect that Great Britain has to import all the wheat which she consumes, and if we reflect further, that the price of wheat and the price of bread is cheaper in Great Britain than in Canada, then you will have to agree with me that there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark, Canada. (Cheers). And we have not reached the end of the high cost of living.

Cost Will Go Higher

"The cost of living will be higher in two or three months than it is today. What is the cause? The recent reduc-

tions in the American tariff. Milk, cream, swine, sheep, beef and many other articles have been placed upon the free list in the United States. Therefore, these products are already rushing toward the United States. We know in the matter of cattle alone, they are rushing carloads every day from all parts of Canada, where there are cattle, towards the American market. But these articles I have named, cannot come back free from the United States to Canada, and if no products of the same kind can come back from the United States into Canada, the result is that all of the articles which are the staple food of the people are growing scarcer in Canada and the prices increase, as that is a natural condition of things."

Wide Margin For Trusts

Referring to the fact that during their fifteen years in office, the Liberal party had been careful in making alterations in the tariff, Sir Wilfrid said: "The reason is that when we create a tariff of customs duties we create an atmosphere in which our manufacturers and industries are developed and if you were to cut out or remove that tariff all of a sudden, the result would be very injurious. We have proclaimed more than once during the fifteen years that we were in power, that we would be prepared from time to time to revise the tariff and whenever we found that it was pressing unduly upon any section of the community we could be prepared to remedy the condition accordingly. But I am glad to say that during those 15 years there never came to us a demand for an alteration in the tariff. There were men who thought they could do better than we did. You have seen them work and this is the result of their work."

Sir Wilfrid asked: "If you alter the tariff are you going to interfere with the farmers? Not at all. Nobody finds fault with the price which the farmer gets for his products. The trouble is this, that the price which is paid the farmer is not the price which is paid by the consumer. (Hear! hear!) The difference between the price which is paid by the consumer and that which is received by the farmer leaves a wide margin for the trusts and combines."

Sir Wilfrid then dealt with several phases of the combine situation, instancing cases where the great difference in price was revealed. The first remedy he proposed, in fighting the combines was

competition from the outside markets. This had resulted satisfactorily in connection with the prosecution of the paper combine. There were other remedies in the hands of the department of labor and in regulating the rates.

Taking Too Long to Report

Mention of transportation rates brought Sir Wilfrid to his closing point. He had not, he said, investigated the problem of transportation rates sufficiently to warrant him in giving an opinion. There was a railway commission, appointed for that purpose. "If there is one thing we can claim credit for, it is the creation of the railway commission. It has done excellent work, it will do excellent work. Yet I have some fault to express with it. I say so without any anger at all. I believe in the commission, but for the past two years the commission has been entrusted with the duty of investigating the question of transportation discrimination between the East and the West. It seems to me that they have had ample time to report, but the report has not yet been made. It is up to the chairman, Mr. Drayton, to live up to the record of his predecessor."

In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid repeated his charge that the Borden government was the most reactionary that had ever held office in Canada, and to find its prototype one would have to go to the days of the Stuarts. Not one proposal for the expenditure of large sums of money had been brought down to the House, and the money secured by a vote year by year. If one thing was lodged deeper in the heart of every British citizen it was the love of liberty, and the policy which the Borden government was pursuing in taking from the representatives of the people the right to say how the public funds should be spent, was a violation of the principle of the Canadian constitution. They wanted to handle public funds according to their own sweet will by order-in-council.

Must Reaffirm Position

But was there one man in the Conservative party who would be prepared to surrender a single portion of Canada's control of her tariff legislation, her fiscal independence, or legislative freedom. The position today was that the relations between the Dominion and the motherland would grow and become more positive so long as Canada was left to manage her own affairs along lines best suited to the needs of her people. It was necessary to reaffirm this position in view of the cobwebs that had gathered about that dream of empire.

Sir Wilfrid was supported by N. W.

Rowell, leader of the Ontario Liberals, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. G. P. Graham and a number of other Liberal workers.

SASKATCHEWAN FOR FREE WHEAT

Hon. Geo. Langley Defends Grain Growers' Grain Co.

Regina, Sask., Nov. 26.—A resolution asking the Parliament of Canada to remove the duty at present imposed on wheat and flour in order that Canadian wheat and flour may be exported to the United States free of duty was passed by the Saskatchewan legislature tonight on a party division after a debate which lasted nearly a week.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell today gave the house a careful summary of grain prices at the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets, concluding with the assertion that for six years there has been an average difference of 9 cents in favor of Minneapolis.

In 1906, he said, the average price of No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg was .761 of dollar; at Minneapolis, .775; in 1907 at Winnipeg, .881; at Minneapolis, .982; in 1908 at Winnipeg, \$1.085; at Minneapolis, \$1.118; in 1909 at Winnipeg, \$1.085; at Minneapolis, \$1.209; in 1910 at Winnipeg, \$1.001; at Minneapolis, \$1.114; in 1911 at Winnipeg, .917; at Minneapolis, .995; in 1912 at Winnipeg, 97¢; at Minneapolis, 102.29 cents; in 1913 at Winnipeg, 88.69 cents; at Minneapolis, 88.25 cents. (The figures for 1913 are for 11 months).

Grain Growers Boosted Prices

Hon. Geo. Langley also took a prominent part in the debate and in the course of his speech answered a statement that the Grain Growers' Company was nothing but an ordinary grain company and had not advantaged the farmers, so far as the price of wheat was concerned, at all. When he was down in Kansas City recently with the elevator commission, Mr. Langley said, he had made the acquaintance of an Englishman engaged in the grain business. This man had told him that the business his firm transacted on the Winnipeg grain market had fallen off in recent years, the reason being that the Grain Growers' Grain Company had boosted the price of grain to such a degree that it was next to impossible for an ordinary grain dealer to do business on the Winnipeg market and make a profit. It was a fact, also, that the price of grain had been affected and increased by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living.—Pliny.



GETTING READY FOR WINTER

Navigation About Closed

TELEPHONES:
MAIN 46
MAIN 3570

A. M. Blackburn
D. K. Mills

But there are some strong points on the market yet these days, when you can get premiums over December, and there will likely be some strong swells in prices the first few days of December, when you can get premiums over December prices, and farmers who consign will so benefit. The next three weeks will likely be the duldest three weeks of the whole crop year. Keep in touch with us for best results. Farmers coming in tell us they appreciate our promptness. Try our service on your next car.

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531 GRAIN EXCHANGE : WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 15

of body should not be placed ahead of quality. Get a long bodied, vigorous sow, a good forager, with some quality, and you will raise good litters.

HOW HIGH SHALL ROOSTS BE

Several "high authorities" recently agreed that roosts in poultry houses should be about two feet high. This would not have been so bad had they not added; "Under these roosts there should always be a dropping board."

In the first place, roosts for all the light non-sitting breeds at least, like Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, etc., should be put up at least 3½ feet. We like them even higher in winter, for it is much warmer high up in a well-made house than it is near the floor. During the heat of summer it will pay every time to lower the roosts. If the roosts, or the cross pieces across which the roosts rest, are hung from the ceiling by wires, one or more long links can easily be made in these wires, and then it is a matter of but a few minutes time to lower or raise the roosts. It is true that some of the heavier, clumsier breeds may find difficulty in getting upon at all high roosts, but this kind of birds we have never found it profitable to keep. A small ladder or one or more lower connecting roosts can easily be made to overcome this difficulty.

Personally we have no use for dropping boards, especially in hen houses large enough so the room under the roosts need not be used for scratching purposes; but when dropping boards are used, they are more filthy and foul smelling than ever if there is not ample room between the roosts and the floor for the board to be hung very slanting and easily to be gotten at for cleaning. With roosts only 2 feet from the ground this is simply impossible. Again, with roosts and connections so near the floor or ground the danger from skunks and other animals is much greater than when the roosts are swung on wires high from the floor.

The only dropping board we ever saw that we would tolerate in a hen house for a moment, we found in one of the best managed poultry houses in the world-famous Petaluma, Cal., poultry country. This board extended the whole length of a house which accommodated nicely 1,200 laying White Leghorns, and was so high and slanting that when only lightly dusted all droppings rolled to the lower edge against the back wall, and out of an opening left just wide enough for that purpose. Here was a self-cleaning, sweet-smelling dropping board, the only one we ever saw, and this could not be arranged unless the roosts were pretty high.—Dakota Farmer.

POULTRY RAISING AS A BUSINESS

It is not necessary to say anything regarding the usefulness of the domesticated fowl.

Every homesteader in the West who had foresight enough to keep a few fowls could tell you how eggs and chickens helped him out when money was scarce.

Besides, the population of both country and city look to the domestic fowl to provide the table with wholesome and palatable food.

In fact there is scarcely an article of food placed on the table nowadays but what is in some way, directly or indirectly, connected with the product of the hen.

To the person who is desirous of going into poultry raising this branch of live stock probably offers more advantages at less cost than any other.

In other branches the initial cost is always large if animals of good breeding are to be used as the foundation stock for the herd or stud.

The poultry business can be started and carried on with the outlay of a very small sum of money and it is well to start in a very moderate way.

We have seen quite a few instances of men and women going into the poultry business on a large scale, involving considerable outlay; and lacking the most fundamental part of the whole business, viz.: the preliminary training necessary to final success.

It is expedient, therefore, to start in a modest way, and when circumstances and experience warrant branching out, then it will be time to think of enlarging the original small plant.

A beginner in the poultry business has to learn by experience, and costly mistakes are often made, and when failure takes place discouragement follows, with the consequent result that the poultry and equipment are sold off at a severe monetary loss.

Many people are tempted to go into poultry owing to the quick returns for the capital invested, and also possibly from seeing the profit derived; with very little trouble, from the small flock of fowls kept on the farm.

It is, however, well to fully impress upon the mind of the reader that to run a large poultry plant profitably requires the close attention and the wide experience of one who has long since passed the novice stage.

To the beginner going in, in a small way, for poultry, and where it is not intended to raise the grain to feed them, very little land is required.

Space for a house and a good-sized run, together with a patch to raise sufficient green feed, is all that is necessary.

Four to five acres is supposed to be enough land to afford ample space for 800 hens divided into colonies, so for a small flock very little space is required,

that is, if either hens or ducks are kept. Turkeys rove farther afield and need more room.

Of course, it is true that the larger the run the healthier the stock will be, especially in the growing and developing stage and a great deal depends on a strong body and a sound constitution when the period of usefulness is reached and more especially where hens are kept principally for egg production.

Where hens are fattened for the market a large run is immaterial as they need very little exercise, and the short confinement does not impair their health.

Of all the different branches of the live stock industry there is probably none from which such quick returns are made as from poultry keeping.

Whether the poultryman goes in for eggs, raising broilers, mature fowls, or the selection of eggs for hatching, the product is ready for market in a comparatively short time, and monetary returns begin to come in rapidly. The quick returns derived from the poultry business make it an attractive field for those having little capital, and who want to get into some business bringing quick returns.

Poultry breeding is a most lucrative occupation for persons of both sexes, some of the best judges and most keen critics in the West on poultry matters being ladies. There is no branch of animal industry that offers so many inducements to women as some of the various branches of poultry keeping, particularly if they desire to experiment in the production of new forms.

Poultry keeping offers quite a number of marketable products, and a poultry man has only to study his particular environment to get thoroughly in touch with whatever product will bring him the best results.

Thus, a man whose space is limited should confine himself to either egg production, or the breeding of show birds.

The man with plenty of room at his disposal should keep the best varieties of domestic hen, as well as geese, turkeys and ducks, and devote his energies to broilers.

With good railway facilities a ready market is always to be found for poultry products, and both dressed fowl and eggs may be shipped hundreds of miles and put on the table in a fresh condition three or four days after.

Only the best products of the fowl should ever be sent to market, all undersized broilers or small eggs should be used for home consumption.

Owing to the ever-increasing demand in the cities for poultry products the best prices are always easily obtainable, and the better the product the higher the price, and the greater the demand.

It should be the goal of every one thinking of going in for poultry raising to put on the market the very best products.

Skill and long experience are required to furnish the best, but as in many other branches of the live stock industry the products which require the greatest skill usually yield the highest prices.

PROFITABLE AND UNPROFITABLE COWS

Two patrons of a noted Ontario creamery, both members of a cow testing association, at the end of last year had these records to study. Mr. A., milking eight cows, sent a total of only 1,360 pounds of fat. Mr. B., with only five cows, sent 1,777 pounds.

Dairymen in other sections are invited to consider what this means. A. had three cows more than B. to milk and feed all year, but received a smaller income than B. by quite ninety dollars. Nor is that all, for the three extra cows consumed feed worth at least ninety dollars more, making another ninety dollars that he was "out."

But one step further: A. worked hard milking those three extra cows, spending probably 200 hours more than B. on a thankless and profitless job. The cows were worth something as an investment, but it is doubtful if they returned any interest on it; some allowance should be made for depreciation, even of this wonderfully inefficient cow "plant," then stable accommodation had to be provided for them; and the general care of the herd called for some expenditure of thought and skill on the part of A. as general manager of his establishment.

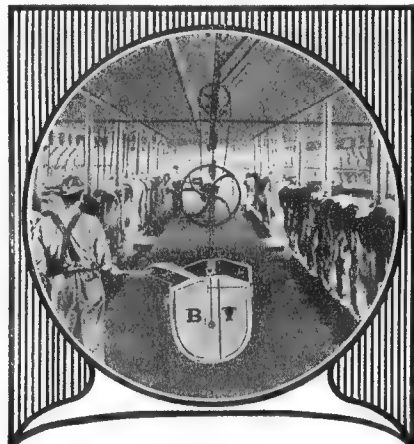
The deductions are plain: However comforting a "guess" may be as to whether a cow, or a herd, "pays," there is nothing to take the place of actual dairy records. Further, whatever the production of a herd may be, comparisons with other annual records should be made in order to see if improvement is possible.

CLEAN YOUR HARNESS

The work for the biggest part of the horses on the farm will soon be over for a season, and the harness will be hung up, and probably will not be taken down again till seeding time, and in the big majority of cases it will not get so much as a rub over with an oily cloth, but just be left to hang and accumulate the dirt and moisture of the stable for the next five months. This is not as it should be, and every careful farmer knows that it pays a man to take good care of his harness, and with a little care it can be made to last twice as long. It has been said that a good pair of working harness properly cared for will last the working lifetime of the horse. All the harness should be thoroughly cleaned, washed and oiled once a year. Freezing-up is the best time to do this. Every farmer should have a small harness repair outfit, such as a punch, rivets and a sewing outfit. A few rivets, stitches and snaps here and there will save a lot of time when seeding commences, and may save you the price of a new set.

This is a good way to clean harness: Hang it at a convenient height and then go over it with a brush to get all the dust and caked dirt in the stitches, loops, and around the buckles. This should be followed with a soft cloth.

In washing the harness a tub should be used filled with tepid water. The water should be soapy. About half a pound of white Castile soap will make the water ready for washing.



Is Your Stable as Clean as Your Kitchen?

It should be as clean. For the health and comfort of your dairy cows, for the production of pure and healthful milk and butter, your stable should be kept absolutely free of manure. There should be no spilling of manure along the passageways. It should be kept a long distance from the barn. A

BT MANURE CARRIER

is the only satisfactory way of handling the manure. It carries out half-a-ton at a time, so the job is quickly done. Runs on an overhead track away out many yards from the barn. Takes out all liquid; as well as solid manure without dripping. A boy can handle the biggest loads and do a man's work. Write for free book No. 22 that tells all the facts. Mail coupon.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, November 29, 1913)

Wheat—Prices have moved considerably this week. At the outset the tendency was upward in sympathy with higher American markets, but later sold off on weaker Liverpool cables and very poor demand for cash wheat. Late crop news from the Argentine was not at all "bullish," all this depressing values to a certain degree. Advances by cable from that country are that the exportable surplus will be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels.

Our wheat still flows in amazing volumes toward Winnipeg and with no apparent cessation. Export sales have been good and shipments heavy. The foreign situation generally has strengthened slightly on account of the near approach of the closing of Russian and Canadian ports for winter. Reports from Chicago are that that country must sell their surplus abroad in the near future or be obliged to carry it over into another crop. Argentine, with her 100,000,000 and Australia with her 100,000,000 stand ready to assume the task until spring releases the ice-bound ports of Canada and Russia and permits of them to market their surplus holdings. Thus it will be seen that even with the admittedly large needs abroad, there are ample supplies in the surplus producers' hands to care for them, unless Europe buys our wheat freely.

The cash demand the last couple of days is indifferent and premiums small compared with last year. Oats—Oats have dragged heavily and listlessly the latter part of the week. The Eastern demand is not enough to care for the large supplies which continue to arrive. What is needed above all else in the present situation is a revival of cash demand that will be sufficient to eat into the large visible supply and reduce it materially.

Barley—Steady early in the week on good demand, but later sold off, evidently in sympathy with oats. Flax—Strong throughout the week in the face of liberal receipts. Demand fair.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May	July
November 25.....	85½	83½	89½	90½
November 26.....	85½	83½	89½	90½
November 27.....	84½	83½	89½	90½
November 28.....	84½	83½	88½	90½
November 29.....	83½	82½	88½	89½
December 1.....	82½	81½	88½	89½
Oats—				
November 25.....	34½	33½	37½	...
November 26.....	34½	33½	37½	...
November 27.....	33½	33½	37½	...
November 28.....	33½	33½	38½	...
November 29.....	33½	33½	37½	...
December 1.....	33½	33½	37½	...
Flax—				
November 25.....	116½	116½	124	...
November 26.....	116½	116	123½	...
November 27.....	116½	116	123½	...
November 28.....	116½	117½	125½	...
November 29.....	117	117½	125	...
December 1.....	116½	116½	124	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Nov. 29)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, flax, dock.	\$0.84½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., transit.	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	82½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	80½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dock	82
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	76
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	81½
No grade wheat, 1 car	71
No grade wheat, part car	10.00
Wheat screenings, 1 car	5.00
Sample oats, 1 car	35½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	35
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36½
No grade oats, 1 car	34½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	35½
Mill oats, 1 car	27
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	35½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36½
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	53½
Sample barley, 1 car	65
Sample barley, 1 car	49
No grade barley, 1 car	49
No. 3 barley, 1 car	63
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	47
No grade barley, 1 car	44
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	54
No. 4 barley, 1 car	55
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	52
No. 3 barley, 1 car	64

Sample barley, 2 cars	48
Sample barley, 2 cars	45
Sample barley, 1 car	52
Sample barley, 1 car	53
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.36½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.41½

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Nov. 29, 1913.—			
Spot	Close	Prev.	Close
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	\$1.04½	\$1.04	1.06½
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1.04	1.04	1.05
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	Exhausted		
Futures Easy			
December, per bushel	1.02½	1.03	1.03½
March, per bushel	1.05½	1.06	1.06½
May, per bushel	1.05	1.05	1.05½
Basis of exchange on which prices per bushel are based is 4.82 2-3.			

—Winnipeg Free Press.

CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Calgary, Nov. 29, 1913.—There was a little more action in the cattle market this week, all classes were in much better demand than the previous week, good butcher steers bringing as high as \$6.50. There was a very strong demand for extra good feeders. Sheep are in good demand and seem very scarce, especially first class mutton. Hogs are coming in very plentifully and it looks as if the price is still going lower. Packers expect to pay \$7.00 for the coming week. Sheep \$4.50-\$5.25, lambs \$5.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Good demand pushed up hog values today, the run not being heavy. In cattle the smallness of the supply acted as a prop. Trade, however, will be slow. Sellers of sheep and lambs were holding out for steady prices. Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; steady; beefs, \$6.60 to \$9.50; Texas steers, \$6.60 to \$7.75; western steers, \$5.90 to \$7.80; stockers and feeders, \$4.80 to \$7.40; cows and heifers, \$3.35 to \$8.15; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; strong to 5 cents above yesterday's close; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.80; light, \$7.10 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.90; heavy, \$7.45 to \$7.90; rough, \$7.45 to \$7.55; pigs, \$5.00 to \$7.10. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000; slow; native, \$3.90 to \$5.10; western, \$3.90 to \$5.10; yearlings, \$5.20 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$6.00 to \$7.65; western, \$6.00 to \$7.65.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Nov. 28, 1913.—		1912	
1913 Wheat		1912	
1 Hard	102,217.20	1	29,565.50
1 Nor.	4,246,350.20	1	776,924.30
2 Nor.	3,252,653.10	1	1,507,262.20
3 Nor.	916,289.50	1	1,714,258.50
No. 4	187,852.00		322,509.40
Others	1,747,184.03	No. 5	121,504.40
		Others	2,408,231.00
This week	10,452,546.43	This week	6,874,716.50
Last week	11,746,469.23	Last week	10,394,681.00
Decrease	1,293,922.40	Decrease	3,520,164.50
Oats		Oats	
1 C.W.	19,634.15		17,117.13
2 C.W.	3,048,655.08		850,801.10
3 C.W.	891,595.05		249,597.28
Ex. 1 Fd.	180,622.11		262,494.11
Others	728,420.19	1 Fd.	321,108.19
		2 Fd.	96,126.10
This week	4,818,925.24	This week	2,384,476.22
Last week	4,437,593.04	Last week	2,737,810.02
Increase	381,332.20	Increase	353,333.14

Barley		1913 Flaxseed	
3 C.W.	1,440,915.17	1 N.W.C.	2,418,201.53
4 C.W.	446,476.20	2 C.W.	114,759.47
Ref.	166,016.21	3 C.W.	49,438.32
Feed	42,857.37	Others	35,222.34
Others	43,229.21		
This week	2,139,495.20	This week	2,617,622.54
Last week	2,449,355.02	Last week	2,470,061.46
Decrease	309,859.30	Decrease	147,561.08
Last year's total	986,267.19	Last year's total	966,228.45

SHIPMENTS			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake)	8,754,980	2,755,149	808,811
(rail)	95,294	19,127	4,640
1912	7,646,588	1,507,763	485,344
			1,037,592

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the old or C.P.R. stockyards for the past week amounted to 1,551 cattle, 103 calves, 2,585 hogs and 190 sheep, as compared with 1,662 cattle, 96 calves, 2,357 hogs and 311 sheep for the previous week. The receipts at the Union stockyards were not so heavy as last week. For the corresponding week a year ago, the total Winnipeg receipts were 2,340 cattle, 93 calves, 1,608 hogs and 4,200 sheep.

Cattle.—There is little change in prices since last week. The demand from the local buyers keeps good, the yards being cleaned up every day. Choice steers are selling at 8 cents, cows and heifers at \$5.50 and medium cows and heifers from \$5.00 to \$5.25. Best oxen are worth 5 cents, with the common and medium kind from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Stockers and feeders are getting scarcer on the market, but as yet prices are about the same. If the weather gets colder, it will make the demand for oxen and common stuff better. Milkers and springers are selling well, good big close up springers being valued as high as \$80.00. Backward springers and fresh cows, without calves, are almost impossible to sell except for beef. Best bulls are selling up to \$4.75. Shippers should keep the half-finished kind, as the market does not welcome this class. Some prime beef cattle will be in good demand for the Christmas trade and if the

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 29, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.82½	\$0.84½	
2 Nor. wheat	.81	.82½	
3 Nor. wheat	.78½	.80½	
No grade		71-81½	
3 White oats	.31½	.36½	
Barley	.37-42½	43-68	
Flax, No. 1	1.17½	1.40½	
Futures—			
November wheat	.82½	.81½	
December wheat	.82½	.81½	
May wheat	.88	.80½	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.25	\$9.50	
Hogs, top	8.00	7.80	
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	6.50	

quality is extra choice, the price should go to 7 cents.

Hogs.—A couple hundred more hogs came in last week than the previous week, making a fairly heavy supply, but the price for choice hogs kept up to 8 cents off car weights at the C.P.R. yards, and at the Union yards \$7.75, fed and watered. By Monday, December 1, however, prices dropped a quarter, and best hogs were selling at \$7.75 off car weights at the C.P.R. yards, and \$7.50, fed and watered, at the Union yards. The packers are cutting a little heavier than they have been.

Sheep and Lambs.—Very few sheep and lambs came to hand and prices are unchanged. Best lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00, and good mutton sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50.

RETAIL MEAT PRICES

The following are the retail butcher prices in Winnipeg, on December 1:

BEEF.—Sirloin steak, per lb. 28 cents; porterhouse steak, 35 cents; rib-roast, 22 cents; shoulder-roast, 16 cents; beef shanks, 8 cents; stewing beef, 10-12½ cents; flanks, 10 cents; briskets, 11 cents.

PORK.—Tenderloin, 35 cents per lb.; spare ribs, 15 cents; loin-roast, 22 cents; ham (fresh), 19 cents; bacon (side), 28 cents; lard (back), 30 cents.

MUTTON AND LAMB.—Leg of mutton, 22 cents; leg of lamb, 25 cents; mutton chops, 25 cents; lamb chops, 30 cents; fore-quarter, 12½-15 cents; loin-roast, 25 cents.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter.—Butter prices are steady at last week's prices. Fancy dairy is 24-25 cents, No. 1 dairy 22-23 cents and good round lots 20-21 cents. "People are spreading their butter very thin these days," said one of Winnipeg's largest buyers from the country. In other words, the high prices which the consumers have to pay greatly reduce the amount consumed. People are making two pounds go as far as three would if prices were lower. Fresh creamery butter is retailing at the Winnipeg stores from 37 to 40 cents, and dairy butter 33-35 cents. Jobbers predict that country prices will advance little if any beyond the present level.

Eggs.—Eggs are firm at the higher values given last week, 30-32 cents for candled. Strictly new-lays have advanced another few cents 40-45 cents being gladly paid for guaranteed fresh eggs. The trouble is to get any at all, those having them being able to get almost any figure up to half a dollar. They are retailing at 50 cents.

Potatoes.—Not a great many potatoes are being offered nowadays and prices are firm at 45-50 cents per bag. Winnipeg grocers are charging 80 cents a bushel.

Live and Dressed Poultry.—A plentiful supply of live and dressed poultry is being received these days by the Winnipeg dealers and if the heavy receipts keep up, prices are sure to go lower. For live poultry the main change is a cent off on ducks, these being now worth, like chickens and geese, 12 to 13 cents. Fowl are 10 to 11 cents, the old hens being worth a cent or two more than old roosters. Turkeys are worth 14 to 17 cents, but it needs a good size bird to get the top price. Live weight poultry should be starved before killing, dry plucked and have the entrails removed. Shippers should pack them carefully so that they will not get bruised, as the dealers cannot sell poultry that looks uninviting. Dressed poultry prices are a trifle lower, namely, turkeys 20 cents, chickens and ducks 15-17 cents, geese 14-16 cents and fowl 13-15 cents. Lower prices are expected any time now as a good deal is being offered.

Milk and Cream.—Both sweet and sour cream are worth a cent a pound more, being now quoted at 34 and 29 cents respectively. The supply of sweet cream is very limited, but sour cream and sweet milk keep well up to the average. There has been a good deal of tainted milk shipped in lately, the result of cows feeding on the fields yet and getting stinkweed or other noxious weeds.

Dressed Meats.—Hogs are down to 11 cents a lb. dressed, and beef is 10 cents. These are the only reductions, the other prices being the same, namely, mutton 12 cents, veal 13-14 cents and 14½-15 cents for spring lamb.

Hay.—Hay prices are unchanged from last week's reduction, namely \$9.00-\$10.00 for No. 1 Red Top, \$8.00-\$9.00 for No. 1 Upland, and \$14.00 for No. 1 Timothy.

Hides, Wool, Tallow.—Hides—Cured hides, 12½ cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; frozen green hides, 11½ cents; western branded hides, 10 to 10½ cents; shearlings and lambskins, 15 to 35 cents each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5½ cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4½ cents, delivered to the trade.

Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 to 11 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 to 12 cents for medium.

Seneca Root—We quote 43 to 46 cents per pound.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from November 25 to December 1 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
Nov																				
25	85½	83½	81½	74½	66½	62½	57½	34½	33	..	..	30½	43½	41½	..	..	116½	113½	103½	..
26	85½	83½	81½	..	65½	61½	56½	34½	..	..	..	..	43½	..	..	..	116½	114½	101½	..
27	84½	82½	79½	..	..	..	..	33½	31½	..	..	29½	42½	40	38	37½	116½	114½	101½	..
28	84½	82	79½	73½	..	..	..	33½	31½	..	..	29½	42½	40	38	37½	118½	116½	103½	..
29	82½	81	78½	73½	..	..	..	33½	31½	..	..	..	42½	40½	37½	37	117½	115½	103½	..
Dec. 1	83½	81½	78½	73½	65	61	56	33½	31½	32	31	28½	42½	40½	37½	37	116½	114½	101½	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 1

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	83½	85	78½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	24c-25c	24c-25c	30c
No. 2 Nor.	81½	83½	75½	Best butcher steers and	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	No 1 dairy	22c-23c	22c-23c	27c
No. 3 Nor.	78½	81½	73	heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	5.50-5.75	Good round lots.	20c-21c	20c-21c	24c
No. 4	73½	76	66	Fair to good butcher				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	65	68	58	steers and heifers	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	Candled	30c-32c	30c-32c	28c
No. 6	61	64	52½	Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	Potatoes			
Feed	56	58	48½	Medium cows	4.50-4.75	4.50-4.75	4.25-4.75	In sacks, per bushel ...	45c-50c	45c-50c	35c
Cash Oats				Common cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	Live Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	33½	34½	31½	Best bulls	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.25	Chickens	12c-13c	12c-13c	14c
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.25-3.75	Fowl	10c-11c	8c-11c	9c
No. 3	42½	43½	44	Choice veal calves	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.50	Ducks	12c-13c	12c-14c	14c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.50	Geese	12c-13c	12c-13c	10c
No. 1 N.W.	116½	115½	110	Best milkers and spring-	\$70-\$80	\$70-\$80	\$55-\$65	Turkey	14c-17c	16c-17c	16c
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and spring	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	\$35-\$45	Milk and Cream			
December	82½	83½	84½	ers (each)				Sweet cream (per lb.			
May	88½	89	84½	Hogs				butter fat)	34c	33c	35c
July	89½	90½	84½	Choice hogs	\$7.75	7.75-8.00	\$8.00	Cream for butter-mak-			
Oat Futures				Heavy sows	\$6.00	\$6.00	5.50-6.50	ing purposes (per lb.			
December	88½	88½	81½	Stags	\$4.00	\$4.00	\$5.00	butter fat)	20c	28c	30c
May	87½	87½	84½	Sheep and Lambs				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.10
Flax Futures				Choice lambs	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75	Hay (per ton)			
December	116½	115½	112	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$9-\$10	\$9-\$10	\$13
May	124	122½	117					No. 1 Upland	\$5-\$9	\$8-\$9	\$12
								No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$14	\$17

Farmers Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE—E. 1/2 OF 17-10-20—HIGHLY improved farm, new buildings, large brick house, large barn and granary. One mile from Kemnay. Nine miles from Brandon, on main line of C.P.R. Also three good wells on property. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to owner, on premises. John Grant. 46-4

FOR SALE OR RENT—ALL OR PART OF the best producing and improved 1,280 acres in district. 1,200 acres cultivated, 8 houses, on buildings, stock, machinery, etc. Everything complete. Well located. For price and particulars address Box D, Elbow, Sask. 47-8

FOR SALE—N. 1/2 AND S.E. 1/4, 35-14-26, W4 All first-class prairie land. Will sell for \$20 per acre and take cattle for part or all payment. S. Higgin, Estevan, Sask. 48-2

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CLEAR TITLE LOTS IN EXCHANGE FOR farms, improved or otherwise. Give full particulars in first letter to Room 15, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 44-13

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER WHO has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

CATTLE

12 GOOD REGISTERED DAIRY SHORT- horns due to freshen shortly. A large number of registered Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Young grade cattle a specialty. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 45tf

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles, J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 81tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK. — Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 48-4

ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE—LARG- est herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada.

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAD REGISTER- ed Holsteins, both sexes. Choice breeding. John Gemmell, Pilot Mound. 45-8

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL. Two years old. R. B. Tatham, Kelliher, Sask. 49-3

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP— Registered Leicesters, 20 mature rams, 30 big, lusty, ram lambs, 50 choice breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs, 300 young grade ewes, 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—60 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—SOME FINE July sows. Also a few January, either sex. Ready to ship March 1. Booking orders for spring. Enquiries invited. A. D. McDonald and Son, Napinka, Man. Phone 38. 48tf

50 YORKSHIRE SOWS, BRED OR READY to breed, 12 full sisters to Grand Champion sow at Calgary Fat Stock Show, 1913, balance progeny of these sows. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta.

25 PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS FOR sale. Two to four months old. Choice animals, \$10 to \$20 each. Bred at six months, \$25 each. Ray and Stott, Balmoral, Man. 47-4

W. H. MORTSON & SONS, FAIRLIGHT, Sask., Breeders of Tamworths, Berkshires, Yorkshires and Poland-Chinas. Stock for sale. 49tf

TWO-YEAR-OLD REGISTERED YORK- shire Boar. For sale cheap. Apply Carl J. Alm, Pennant, Sask. 47-4

IMPROVED BERKSHIRE HOGS, BOTH sexes, for sale. Gus Wright, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 48tf

J. A. SMITH, PENGARTH, SASK., HAS Registered Berkshire Pigs for sale. All ages. 49-2

STEVE TOMCOCKO, LIPTON, SASK. — Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 44-6

SHEEP

FOR SALE—SIX CHOICE REGISTERED Leicester Shearling Rams. \$30.00 each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 49-4

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TURKEYS, GEESSE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's Instant Louse Killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCK POULTRY FOR sale.—3 imported cocks, \$10 each. 20 young cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Chas. A. Blasdell, Candiac. 46tf

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS — PRIZE winners. Heavy laying strains. \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. R. A. Alexander, Nutana, Sask. 48-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels for sale. \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 48-3

LEW HUTCHINSON, DUHAMEL, ALTA. — 25 Buff Orpington Cockerels, for immediate sale. \$2.00 each. 49-4

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—TOMS, \$5.00; Hens, \$4.00. A. J. Hutton, Redvers, Sask. 49-2

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JAMES BURNETT, NAPINKA, MAN. — Breeder of pure-bred Clydesdales. Stock for sale. 49-24

FIVE TEAMS OF FIRST CLASS YOUNG mules. Large, bony and quiet. Jas. D. Brooks, Roland, Man. 46-6

TO STALLION OWNERS—IF YOUR HORSE did not prove satisfactory during past season, now is the time to treat him in order to ensure good results next year. I have treated horses for sixteen years on generation. My treatment, if followed as per instructions, has always met with unqualified success. Terms on application. J. Wilhelm, V.S., 205 9th Street, Saskatoon, Sask.

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WANTED—150 PRIME MINK SKINS. Write W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Horse Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 47tf

TANNERY

FUR AND HIDE DRESSERS. COW-HIDE Robes, Overcoats, a Specialty. Tanners of "Sarcee" brand lace leathers. Buyers of hides. Calgary Tannery Co. Ltd., East Calgary.

SEED GRAIN AND POULTRY

The wide-awake business farmer who has seed grain or poultry for sale will realize the value of announcing it early in the season. By so doing he will get a better price and make a readier sale. None of the railway companies have yet announced any reduction in freight on seed grain for next year. If this reduction is decided upon it will be announced in The Guide just as soon as known. We, therefore, recommend to all having seed grain to sell to place an advertisement in the Classified Page in The Guide, starting immediately. By spending \$4.00 or \$5.00 in advertisements you will be able to make a profit of \$100 on your seed and poultry. You can sell through an ad. on this page all the seed and poultry you have to spare. Prepare your advertisement today and send it to us, together with a Post Office Order for five or six insertions at 4 cents per word per issue and you will be well pleased with the results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, 99% pure. Weighs 66 1/2 lbs. bushel. Grown on summerfallow. Free from noxious weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Leask, Sask., sacks extra. Sample on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 47-5

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK- ing, from Steele-Briggs seeds. Top grade. Re-cleaned. Sacked. F.O.B. Semans, 90 cents bushel. Andrew Tait, Semans, Sask. 46-4

HANSEN'S SIBERIAN ALFALFA SEED. — Limited quantity of three varieties, two yellow flowered and one variegated. For particulars and prices address R. McLaren, Maymont, Sask. 49-3

WANTED—500 BUSHELS NO. 1 FEED oats, in sacks, f.o.b. Seven Persons station. Cargill, Seven Persons, Alta.

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM- pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 81tf

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W. C. HERON, BOX 64, REGINA—CLYDE- dales, Thoroughbreds, S. C. W. Leghorns, S. G. Dorkings. Bronze Turkeys. Young stock for sale. Enquiries invited.

FENCE POSTS

LARGE SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS. Write for prices. F. J. Bossley, Solsqua, via Sicamous Junction, B.C. 48-3

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM MANAGER WANTS PERMANENT position on salary and share on large farm or estate. Graduate of Agricultural College and lifetime practical experience in managing large farms. Understands business management, organization, stock-raising, truck farming, fruit-growing. A1 references. W. H. B., Brantford, Ont. 48-2

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER by widow. 33. Excellent cook, careful manager. State Salary. Address Mrs. Wardell, Edmonton P.O.

MAN AND WIFE WOULD LIKE POSITION as manager of farm, or with bachelor, to look after stock. Disengaged now. Cornish, Kemnay, Manitoba.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT POWER FLOW. Eight stubble, six breaker bottoms. Almost new. \$500. Simpson, Box 5, Windthorst, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Blenfaite. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 84tf

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE IN- stantly in coldest weather. Full instructions one dollar. Money back if won't work. Johnston, 9 Roncesvalles Building, Toronto.

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 84tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20tf

MEDICAL

DR. IEELAND, OSTEOPATH—919 SOMER- set Block, Winnipeg.

BIBLE STUDY

BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents. Free, on request, to the poor.—International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway Ave., Winnipeg. 80 1x

FARM BOYS' CLUB

As will be remembered, the Winnipeg Exhibition this last summer inaugurated the first Farm Boys' Club ever held in Canada. One hundred and four farm boys from all parts of Manitoba, selected from the various school districts were brought in to the fair as the guests of the Exhibition association; all expenses being defrayed and a splendid educational program provided daily for the boys.

During their stay they were under the direction of a competent Y.M.C.A. organizer, and while viewing the livestock, agricultural and industrial exhibits, were accompanied by prominent members of the staff of the Agricultural College, as well as from other colleges. Five prizes were offered by the Exhibition association, \$15.00, \$12.00, \$10.00, \$8.00, and \$5.00, for the best essay written by the boys on "What I saw and learned at the Winnipeg Exhibition." The prizes were duplicated by E. W. Hamilton, managing editor of The Canadian Thresherman, of Winnipeg, and two \$50.00 specials were added by D. E. Sprague and G. F. Galt, directors of the Exhibition association.

The results have been wonderfully satisfactory, over 70 essays were received and many of them scored very close in total marks. They were judged by a member of the Agricultural college staff. These essays showed clearly that the boys had not only thoroughly enjoyed the outing but had greatly benefited by the opportunities afforded of visiting many of the city's greatest industries and examining and comparing the magnificent exhibits of farm machinery, threshers, motors, etc., and studying the high class live-stock of the various breeds and types that were on exhibition.

The boys were of a very high average type, keen to observe and learn and certainly did credit to the homes as well as to the school districts from which they came, and promise well for the future of the Province of Manitoba.

The prizes were awarded as follows:

Robert Coulter, Swan River, Man.—84 marks and Mr. Galt's special.

O. J. H. McMahon, Roland, Man.—82 marks and Mr. Sprague's special.

J. Harold Best, Benito, Man.—81 marks.

G. H. Hambly, Swan Lake, Man.—80 marks.

G. A. Sinclair, Swan River, Man.—79 marks.

On The Firing Line!

**The Fight of the Organized Farmers vs. the Monopolists,
and for 20,000 more readers for The Guide,
is still being waged relentlessly**

Our readers are responding nobly to the call because they know that The Guide and the Association have been a blessing to many, and that these two institutions are capable of being made a blessing to thousands more. We are pleased beyond measure to report that new subscriptions and renewals are coming in daily by hundreds from each of the three Prairie Provinces and the enthusiasm expressed in letters received from our readers leads us to believe that we will have a very successful campaign.

Get on the Firing Line Now! Let your faith in the farmers' movement to protect themselves be shown by sending us your renewal today for one or a number of years. Do not wait for a notice to renew. We want every subscriber and friend of The Guide to help. Your part is not big, but it is MIGHTY IMPORTANT. Try to get one new reader before the end of the year. The Guide will then occupy the post of honor on the right of the line at the next Grand Review.

More Proof

In reply to your friendly letter of October 22, I am herewith enclosing Postal Notes for \$2.00 for renewal subscription for three years from date of expiration. You are doing a great work and fighting a great fight in the interests of the Western farmers, and I am with you heart and soul in the fight for equity and justice. If the farmers would only unite and organize in their own interests, they would soon free themselves from the shackles of Special Privilege.—James McNicol,

Highmead Farm, Waldron, Sask.

Please find enclosed the sum of \$1.50 for two years' renewal to The Guide. I hope you have sent me on this week's paper, as it was impossible for me to remit the price of a year's subscription earlier; but I am not always short. I think your paper is doing more good than any paper I ever read. We could not think of doing without it as long as we stay in Canada. I came from the States. I go a lot on some of the pieces about Oregon and Washington.—A. B. Craige, Dewberry, Alta.

Some Attractive Offers

Subscription for twelve months .	\$1.00
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Subscription for three years . . .	2.00
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To each subscriber who renews for Ten Years an elaborate illuminated certificate, suitable for framing, will be presented. This certificate will show our readers the excellent designing and printing turned out by The Guide Commercial Printing Department.

Still More Proof

Please find enclosed Postal Note for \$1.00 renewal until November 27, 1914. I have never missed a copy since we started to subscribe and would not like to. Don't get discouraged. We are making headway alright.—R. M. Beaumont, Franklin, Man.

I am enclosing a renewal slip for five years, with sufficient postage added to pay for the five years' subscription. In my estimation The Guide is doing a fine work and my copies are usually passed on to where they may seem to do the most good. I trust that

the fearless stand the paper has taken will be kept up, for it is needed very greatly at this stage of affairs, and no doubt is a great force for good. The Guide is in the same class with the Public and the Mirror, and with three such papers sent broadcast over America, the work ought surely to show results in the near future.

With best wishes for success, I am,

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Brothers, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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You ship a car of grain and pay somebody ten dollars or more commission for service in the handling of it for you. The return **you get** for this ten dollars should get the same careful thought you give to the point "What return do I get?" with every other ten dollars you spend.

Anywhere you can get service of some kind and as far as you are concerned this is the end of what your ten dollars brings you. Through your farmers' company you can get service of the best kind and---**something more. It is in this something more that you get the extra value that counts.**

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